The Bombay Gazette.

209

No. 7,171.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 26 0
including postage	„ 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2 As. per

...ine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.	

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Sattara," 1,237 tons, 350 H. P., Commander C. Beyts, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 16th March, at noon.

	March.		March.
Leave Bombay	16	Leave Galle	24
„ Rutnagherry	17	„ Negapatam	26
„ Vingorla	17	„ Pondicherry	27
„ Carwar	18	„ Madras	29
„ Mangalore	19	„ Coconada	31
„ Cannanore	20		April
„ Calicut	20	„ Vizagapatam	1
„ Beypore	20	„ Bimlipatam	1
„ Cochin	21	„ Gopalpore	2
„ Tuticorin	22	„ False Point	3
„ Colombo	23	Arrive Calcutta	4

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.			Down.		
	Mar.	Mar.		Mar.	Apl.
Leave Bombay	8	& 22	Leave Bussorah	26	& 9
„ Kurrachee	12	26	„ Fao	28	9
„ Guadur	13	27	„ Bushire	28	11
„ Muscat	16	30	„ Linga	30	13
	April			April	
„ Bunder Abbas	18	1	„ Bunder Abbas	1	15
„ Linga	19	2	„ Muscat	3	17
„ Bushire	22	5	„ Guadur	5	19
„ Fao	23	6	„ Kurrachee	7	21
Arrive Bussorah	24	7	Arrive Bombay	10	24

The steam-ship "Abyssinia," 1,129 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on Monday, the 8th March, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent and commodious S. S. "American," 1,900 tons, Captain Baker, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail in all this month.

The "American" is well fitted for carrying passengers, the saloon being extensive and the staterooms well and comfortably fitted, roomy, and airy, and passengers may rely on receiving every care and attention, with a table liberally supplied.

The vessel carries a duly qualified and experienced Surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

Bombay, 1st March 1869. G. F. PIM & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

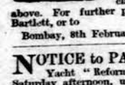
THE fine ship "Earl Russell," well known in the Australian passengers line, owned by Messrs. John Ludgett & Sons, London W. C., Sargant, Commander, having a great portion of her Cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to

BELL, VENTZ & LUCIUS, Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)

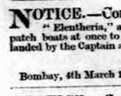


THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 tons register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her cargo already engaged. For freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR ENGLAND VIA HAVRE.

(To sail about end of March.)



THE new A 1 Iron Clipper Ship "Talisman," 1,300 tons register, W. Bartlett, R. N. R., commander. This ship has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply on board to Captain Bartlett, or to W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 8th February 1869. Agents.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS, &c.—The Steam Yacht "Reform" will leave the Apollo Bunder every Saturday afternoon, until further notice, at quarter past 4 for the conveyance of Passengers and others to and from the outgoing P. & O. Mail Steamer, returning from the latter at 5 P.M.

Fare.—One Rupee each way. No heavy Luggage can be carried.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Elentheria," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "Elentheria."

Bombay, 4th March 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Medway," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "Medway."

Bombay, 2nd March 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Crusader," from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery of their respective goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Grommond at the risk and expense of the concerned, and he will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for the "Crusader."

Bombay, 2nd March 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Fleur de Lis," from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Thompson will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the ship "Fleur de Lis."

1st March 1869.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, 5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the intelligent mind;

FOR HERE and BILLIARDS (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

FIRST CLASS PRIZE MEDAL.—Messrs SYKES and DWYER have the pleasure to announce that they have been awarded first class Prize Medal for their selection of Photographs exhibited at the Broach Exhibition.

STUDIO.—No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

Portraits taken daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at moderate rates.

NOW BEING PUBLISHED, a Series of 43 Magnificent Photographs of the famous temples of Palitana, in one handsome Volume, with historical and descriptive introduction by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.

Subscribers registered at the Studio.

FOR SALE, Views of the Broach Exhibition. The far-famed Banian tree at Sookulteera, near Broach, said to be the largest tree in the world—Bombay, Sholapore, Caves of Karlee and Elephanta, Phare Ghaut, &c.—Native characters.

SYKES and DWYER.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25.
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s.
Through to Liverpool, 1st class, £67; 2nd class, £45.
Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March. } Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Krishna," 1,500 tons, Captain H. Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 10th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

3 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
3 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Cotches Bag.
1 „ Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The "Bombay Gazette" Overland Summary is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

	Rs. as.
Annual Subscription	12 0
Single Copy	0 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

STEVENS' CIRCUS.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, 6TH MARCH.

MAGNIFICENT ATTRACTION,
THREE LEVER WATCHES
IN
LOTTERY.
THE PAVILION,

as it stands entire, including Seats, Platforms, Side Walling, Side Poles, and Ring Pole for sale.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes (seating five)	Rupees 20
Reserved Seats	„ 5
First Class	„ 4
Second „	„ 2
Third „	„ 1

NOTICE is hereby given, that the interest of Butchoobaee, widow of the late Merwanjee Nowrojee Narsilwalla, in a piece of Government land, containing 46,220 square yards, registered under Collector's No. 49, Survey No. 630, in the Collector's Rent Roll, with such buildings as are standing thereon, situated at Mount, Mazagon, seized under Distress Warrant for non-payment of the revenue, will be sold by Public Auction at the Collector's Office, in the Elphinstone Circle, at noon on Tuesday the 6th April 1869.

F. R. S. WYLLIE, Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 5th March 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK TELEGRAPH POSTS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,000 Teak Wood Telegraph Posts.

Specification and Form of Tender, (Price Re. 1) can be obtained by applying at the Store-keeper's Office, Byculla.

To give Houses out of Bombay an opportunity of tendering, Tenders will be received at the Agent's office, Fort, Bombay, up to noon on the 1st of May next.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper.

Store's Office, Byculla, Bombay, 6th March 1869.

SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are authorised to book Goods and Passengers through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Rate per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes fcs 25.75.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Passenger Boats leave Suez on the arrival of every Steamer, and arrive at Port Said about 25 hours later.

Fare, first class, fcs. 43 per adult.

Children under three years of age, free; over three years and under ten years, half fare.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said, or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Transit Agents, Suez Canal Company.

Bombay, 6th March 1869.

NOTICE to MARINERS.—The accompanying Notice is published for general information.

J. EVERARD C. PRYCE,
Master Attendant.

Office of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, Bombay, 1st March 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Buoy, painted black, has been laid down in Calicut Roads, in 4 fathoms low water spring tides, with the light column bearing from three-quarters south, and Comalby's Hill north-east by north.

2. The Buoy is intended to mark the inner edge of the best anchorage in Calicut Roads; to avoid dangers when passing to or from the southward, and in the vicinity of the "Cooty Reef," great care should be taken not to bring the Buoy to bear in the slightest degree to the westward of north, as there are several shoal patches of rocky ground inside of that bearing.

H. D. E. DALRYMPLE,
Master Attendant.

Madras, Master Attendant's Office, 25th January, 1869.

MUSIC STOOLS,
MAHOGANY OR ROSEWOOD,

All with Patent Metal Screw, Carved Claws, or Plinths, Morocco Leather covered Seats stuff with Horse Hair.

Triangle stand best hair seat, covered with Morocco leather. Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.

Carved tripod stand, spiral turned pillar, best metal patent screw, plate, drop, &c., &c. Rs. 40 to 45.

A really elegant pattern, richly carved tripod stand, with drooping leaf, patent bushed metal screw, &c. Rs. 50 to 60.

HARMONIUM CHAIR.

These useful Articles are indispensable to the Harmonium Player, being made with a sloping seat, and sufficiently high to give the requisite command over the treddles while using the different stops of an Harmonium; each Chair is of beautifully polished Mahogany, with handsomely shaped back; the seat is covered with Morocco Leather.

HEIGHT OF FRONT OF SEAT, 25 inches.
HEIGHT OF BACK OF SEAT, 27 inches.

Price, Cash, Rs. 30.

For convenience in sending up-country, they are made to take to pieces.

See Drawings in our new Catalogue free by post on application

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

BOOKS FOR SALE. Rs. a.

The Globe Edition of The Miscellaneous Works of Oliver Goldsmith, with biographical introduction by Professor Masson	2 12
The Arabian Nights' Entertainments. (Routledge's edn.).	2 12
Boswell's Life of Samuel Johnson. New edn., elucidated by copious notes; with illustrations by Julian Portch	2 12
The Adventures of Gil Blas of Santillane. By Smollett	2 12
The Adventures of Don Quixote De la Mancha. By C. Jarvis	2 12
Curiosities of Literature. By I. Disraeli	2 12
The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D., by Jas. Boswell. Edited, with copious notes and biographical illustrations by E. Malone	3 4
The Arabian Nights' Entertainments. With over 100 illustrations by S. J. Groves	3 4
The Works of William Shakspeare, &c., (Warne) 12 as. & Ditto ditto (Routledge) 12 as. &	1 2
Illustrated Pronouncing Pocket Dictionary. 250 cuts	0 8
Ditto National Pronouncing Dictionary. 250 cuts	0 12
Carte-de-Visite Album, to hold 50 photos	8 0
Ditto oblong, to hold 100 photos	12 0
Cassell's Illustrated Magazine, vol 3	3 12
The Family Treasury of Sunday Reading for 1868	5 12
The Young Englishwoman for 1868 (with case of work patterns)	5 12
Once a Week for 1868. 2 vols	8 0
Temple Bar, Vol. 23—April to July 1868	4 0
Reynolds' Miscellany, Vol. 41—July to Dec. '68	3 0
The London Journal, Vol. 48— ditto	3 8
Chambers's Journal, 1867 and 1868.—Each	6 12
The Sunday at Home, 1867 and 1868.—Each	5 4
The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Vol. 5—July to December 1868	5 12
The Church of England Magazine, Vol. 65—July to Dec. '68	4 0
Ditto Vol. 64—Jan. to June '68	4 0
St. Paul's Magazine. Vols. 1 and 2—Each	5 12
The Cornhill Magazine, Vols. 14, 16, 17, and 18.—Each	5 12
London society, Vols. 13 and 14.—Each	5 12
Belgravia, Vols. 3, 4, 5, and 6.—Each	5 12
The Argosy, Midsummer Vol. 1866. Christmas 1867, and Vol. 5.—Each	3 8
Macmillan's Magazine, Vols. 16 and 17.—Each	5 12
The Family Friend, 2 Vols. for 1866	5 8
The Popular Educator, Vol. 2. New Edn.	4 8
The Medical Times, New Series, Vol. 1, Jan.-June '67	12 8
The Artizan for 1867	10 8
Once a Week, Vols. 3 and 4—1867	11 8
The Leisure Hour, 1868	5 4
Reynolds' Miscellany, Vol. 37—July to Dec. '66	3 0
Ditto Vol. 40—Jan. to June '67	3 0
The London Journal, Vol. 43—Jan. to June '66	3 8
Ditto Vol. 44—July to Dec. '66	3 8
The Illustrated London News, July to Dec. 1867	14 0
The Builder for 1867 and 1868.—Each	15 12
The Tomahawk, Vols. 1, 2, and 3.—Each	6 0

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 5th March, 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS & Co.'s BEER, bottled by Messrs. H. Stone & Co. Apply to LYON & Co.

Bombay, 5th March 1869.

TO be SOLD, a first class 14-horse power Portable Engine. Apply to James Bapty, Forbes House, Mazagon.

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Frere Land Company (Limited) was held at the Registered Office of the Company, on Thursday, the 4th March 1869, when the following Resolutions were duly proposed and carried unanimously:—

1. That the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet now read be received and adopted.

2. That Messrs. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Nansey Kessowjee, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Byramjee Cursetjee, Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, and Gungadass Runchordass, be elected Directors of the Company.

3. That Messrs. G. R. Wilson and Ardaseer Framjee Moos be appointed Auditors for the ensuing year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 100 each.

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary, Frere Land Company (Limited).

1, Church Street, 5th March 1869.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation.)—A General Meeting of the Shareholders was held in the office of the Company at 3 o'clock this day.

The Hon'ble A. Alexander Brown in the Chair.

The notice convening the Meeting, as advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of 4th February 1869 having been read, it was proposed by A. M'Combie, Esq., and seconded by Jamsetjee Cowasjee Bilimoria, and carried unanimously—

"That the Liquidators' Account, showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company has been disposed of, and which has been circulated amongst the Shareholders, be and is hereby approved."

ALEX. BROWN, for self and H. MAXWELL, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 4th March 1869.

FIRE! ENGLISH ASSURANCE COMPANY. Capital Rs. 50,00,000.—The undersigned are prepared to grant policies, at moderate rates, on dwelling houses, furniture, godowns, merchandise and other descriptions of property. Prompt settlement of claims.

1st March 1869. HILL, POLLOCK, & Co.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited.)—NOTICE.—The Transfer Books of this Bank will be closed from 8th to 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Bombay, 4th March 1869. J. WINDRAM, Manager.

UNITED SERVICE MUFFINEER FOR "PEPPER, SALT & CAYENNE."—The article is of the best Nickel Silver, richly Silver electro-plated; the lining is of superior slab-glass of thick and substantial manufacture, not to be the least liable to breakage, and is admirably adapted for cleanliness and utility. The superior Slab-glass is of Opaque Light Blue for "Pepper," of Ruby for "Salt," and of Opaque Cream White for "Cayenne." Price Rs. 6 each, or Rs. 15 the set of three.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE BOMBAY and BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions of Section 155 of the Indian Companies Act 1866, a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on Thursday the 11th March, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Liquidators' account of the manner in which the liquidation has been conducted during the past year.

GEO. A. KITTREDGE, } Liquidators.
MORAJEE GOCULDASS, }

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for the construction of a Catch Siding at Khandalla.

Particulars of the work and form of tender may be obtained on application at the office of the Chief Resident Engineer at Byculla on and after this date.

Tenders to be addressed to the Agent and endorsed "Khandalla Catch Siding," to be delivered on or before the 8th instant.

WALTER KNOX, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 1st March 1869.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on Tuesday next the 9th instant, for the conveyance hence to Andamans of about one hundred and fifty Native Convicts, with a proportionate Military Guard, one Warder, one Assistant Warder, and a Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter officer a cabin passage and first class rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' provisions, water, firewood, &c., for the whole of the above party, and fittings for convicts only, are to be supplied by the owners, agents or masters of the vessels, the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of and to rejection by the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

3. The medicines will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the owners, agents, or masters of the vessel.

4. Any surplus of provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the voyage may be handed over to the authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased, will be repaid to Government to the owners, agents, or masters of the vessel in Bombay on receipt from the authorities at Port Blair of a list of the articles made over to them.

5. For any inferior issue of provisions during the voyage, the owners, agents, or masters of the transport shall pay to Government double the price of the articles (as passed by survey committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the passage money.

6. The words "Tender for Convicts" should be superscribed on the covers of tenders.

7. The agents of vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the vessels will be ready for final survey.

8. The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th March 1869.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation.)

EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE PROPERTY for SALE by ORDER of the HIGH COURT of CHANCERY in ENGLAND.

MR. W. MEIKLEJOHN,

of Kurrachee, begs to announce that he has received instructions from the Official Liquidator of the above Company, to sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, March 16th, 1869, and following days, on the banks of the River Indus, Kotree, the whole of the Steamers, Barges, and Anchor Boats, the property of the Oriental Inland Steam Company, Limited, as follows:—

IRON PADDLE STEAMERS, KOTREE.

Names of Steamers.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.	Carry-ing capacity in Tons about	Draft of water when empty.	Average speed.	Builders' name and place of Building	Date and place of erection.	Maker of Engines.	Description of Engines.	Consumption of wood every 12 hours	Passage accommodation.	Flush, Feathering or Common.
OOBARAH	568	120	200	9 ft. 6 in.	12 Knots.	Caird & Co., Greenock, in 1861.	Kurrachee, 1861.	Caird & Co.	Diagonal direct.	mauuds 700	8, 1st class Common.	Flush.
GOGRA	393	120	40	2 ft. 6 in.	10 Knots.	British built at Calcutta by the Company in 1863.	Kurrachee, 1863.	Caird & Co.	Diagonal direct.	650	4, 1st class Patent Feathering	Feathering.
JHELUM	350	150	120	5 ft.	10 Knots.	Henderson & Co., Rentrew, in 1862.	Kurrachee, 1863.	John, Kay, Kirkaldy.	Diagonal direct.	800	4, 1st class Patent Feathering	Feathering.
SOANE	227	120	40	2 ft. 10 in.	14 Knots.	British built at Calcutta by the Company in 1862.	Kurrachee, 1863.	Henderson & Co.	Dn. with oscillating cylinders.	650	4, 1st class Common.	Flush.
INDUS	205	120	80	5 ft.	14 Knots.	British built at Calcutta by the Company in 1863.	Kurrachee, 1863.	Caird & Co.	Diagonal direct.	650	8, 1st class Common.	Flush.

These Steamers are well known on the River Indus, are fast and powerful, each tows two Barges, and is in good working order.

IRON BARGES, KOTREE.

"Allahabad"	670 Tons.	"Sukkur"	204 Tons,
"Munora"	201 „	"Mooltan"	218 „
"Kurrachee"	223 „	"Mitunkote"	370 „
"Khetty"	218 „	"Lahore"	827 „
"Hydrabad"	244 „	and	
"Schwan"	195 „	"Kotree"	424 „

FIVE ANCHOR BOATS AT KOTREE.

FUEL.

Unless previously disposed of, a large quantity of cut and stacked fuel on the banks of the Rivers Indus and Chenab, at convenient Stations ready for steamers' use.

TERMS OF SALE.

Twenty per cent. of the Purchase Money to be deposited with the Auctioneer on disposal of the Lot or Lots, and the Balance to be paid by the Purchaser or Purchasers within ten days from the date of purchase; failing which the Deposit Money will be forfeited, and the Lots resold on account of and at the risk of the Original Purchaser.

The Steamers, Barges and Anchor Boats, &c., will be sold with all faults and misdescriptions (if any) as they lie on date of Sale.

Steamers open for inspection 10 days before the Sale.

SALE TO COMMENCE EACH DAY AT 11 A.M.

Further information with Survey Reports on the Steamers and Barges, &c., on application at Kurrachee to Mr. C. Currelly, Agent for Official Liquidator, at Kotree to Mr. J. Howe, and in London to Mr. J. C. Bolton, 1 St. Mary Axe, London, Official Liquidator of the said Company.

W. MEIKLEJOHN.

NOTICES.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

H. E. SIR W. R. S. VESY FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I., who has signified his intention to honour the Performance with his presence.

THIRD PERFORMANCE AND LAST BUT TWO.

FIRST PRODUCTION OF NEW IMPERSONATIONS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, 6TH MARCH.

Mr. J. H. Willy has great pleasure in announcing that His Excellency the Governor has announced his intention of being present at the third Performance of those accomplished Artists,

GRACE EGERTON
(Mrs. GEORGE CASE),
AND
Mr. GEORGE CASE,

On this occasion will be presented

A NEW ENTERTAINMENT,
ENTITLED
ODDS AND ENDS,
With a selection of the most favourite
SKETCHES OF ODD PEOPLE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (all numbered)	Rs. 5
Stalls (all numbered)	„ 3
Upper Circle	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Doors open at half-past 8, performance to commence at 9 P.M precisely.

Tickets to be had only of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Hummum Street, Fort, where a plan of the Dress Circle and Stalls can be seen.

There are only 172 Dress Circle Seats and 111 Stalls, and no more Tickets will be issued than there are numbered Seats for in those places.

The last Performances will take place on Monday and Wednesday next, with entire change of Programme.

6 Clare Road, Byculla.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Nobility, Gentry and the Public of Bombay are respectfully informed that the renowned Magician,

PROFESSOR VANEK,

Artiste Extraordinary by appointment to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey,

will shortly give a Series of

HIS SOIREE MAGIQUES,

which have created the greatest excitement to all who have witnessed his extraordinary and unrivalled performances.

When in China, at Canton, by request of the

VICEROY OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE,

The Professor gave two representations for the Chinese Government, which were attended by upwards of

TWENTY THOUSAND PEOPLE.

In Japan also, on five different occasions, by special order, he performed before the

TYCOON, THE RULING EMPEROR.

In Calcutta, the enthusiasm of the inhabitants was so great, that hundreds were nightly turned from the doors, and on each occasion of the representation of that

UNRIVALLED DECAPITATION SCENE,

it was a matter next to impossible even to obtain standing room.

This extraordinary and sensational Act is performed by no other person in the world, but by the Professor himself.

Fifty thousand people in Calcutta alone attended on twenty consecutive nights, and every person who witnessed it, acknowledged it to be the greatest of modern wonders.

His Excellency the Nepaulese Ambassador and Suite were so astonished and amazed at this performance, that they did not fail to be present on each occasion of its representation, and expressed their opinion that the Professor was

THE GREATEST MAGICIAN IN THE EAST.

In addition to his marvellous performance, he will exhibit some extraordinary experiments and feats, surpassing anything attempted by the

MAGICIANS OF OLD.

The Science of Electricity, Magnetism, and Galvanism will be fully developed, showing the remarkable powers possessed by these modern discoveries.

There will also be presented some of the most splendid

DISSOLVING VIEWS,

calculated to please all beholders, embracing views taken from the most celebrated parts of the known world.

THE COMICAL SKETCHES

excite the greatest amazement and laughter, and the

BRILLIANT CHANGES OF COLOURS

are unrivalled and unsurpassed.

THE FIRST NIGHT'S PERFORMANCE

will take place on

TUESDAY, 9TH MARCH.

Full particulars will be given in future Advertisements.

J. WESSELY, Manager.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that from this date the business of Messrs. Cunha & Co. will be carried on at the same house, Kalbadevie Road, as before, under the names of Cunha and Faria. All claims against, and payment in favour of, the firm must now be made to them. The undersigned hope to merit the patronage of the public they have hitherto enjoyed.

CUNHA & FARIA.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE.—The following Message from the Director General of Telegraphs in India is published with reference to the Notification by the Government Telegraph Department dated 26th January 1869:—

"A Message may be transmitted under either real or assumed name, but the true signature and address of the sender must follow the assumed name. The full signature and address will not be signalled or charged for, unless included in the body of the Message. This cancels Circular No. 24 of 1868."

J. J. DOOLEY,
Assistant Superintendent Telegraphs,
in Charge, Bombay Signal Office.

3rd March 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Contract for the levy of Duties on Imports and Exports of all sorts and description, for the year 1869-70, *i. e.* from 1st April 1869 to 31st March 1870, will be given by public competition on the 15th March 1869 at 2 P.M., at the Office of the Assistant Magistrate and President Municipality, Sholapoor.

Any one desirous of taking this Contract should be in attendance there on the day and at the time indicated.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to the Secretary Sholapoor Municipality.

APPAJEE ROWJEE,
Chairman M. M. C.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Sholapoor, 10th Feb. 1869.

NOTICE.—All parties having any claim, right, title, or interest in the undermentioned property, by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, or otherwise shall make the same known, in writing, to me, at my office, No. 33 Meadow Street, within eight days from the date hereof, all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing on the Honourable Company's ground, situate at Duncan Road street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, admeasuring thirty-one and half feet in breadth and sixty feet in length, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the public road, on or towards the west by the passage, on or towards the north by the house of Syed Hoosen bin Syed Mohidin, and on or towards the south by the house of Pestonjee Hormusjee Pudakhia, is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 385 and 386 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 37.—Dated this 3rd March 1869.

R. J. ABRAHAM, Solicitor,
33 Meadow Street.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla,
ALSO
No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established in 1851.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received Overland.

Wedding and Mourning Orders executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N. B—Ladies' Own Materials made up.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

THE market opened with a lively demand for Colabas and Old Elphinstones, which rose to Rs. 1,280 and Rs. 845 respectively. In the afternoon, however, they were a shade lower.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
2,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	545
3,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
800,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	230
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	125	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	600	Bombay Ship Co.	1825
200,000	2,500	all	300	Bombay Coast	340

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£48	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	330
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	230

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.			
1,045,000	500	...	Jan. '3	Bank of Bombay	104
800,000	25	13	Do. China		3
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'decy B'k.	25
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	200	...	Mar. '68	Central Bank	6
500,000	200	...	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	16
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	13
...	400	400	...	B'gal Cr'dit Mobilier	2
1,200,000	150	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	2,000	1,000	...	Ap'lo B'd'Warehouse	10
1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	350
800,000	3,500	2,200	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	300
2,000,000	500	200	...	Frere Reclamation	140
...	3,500	2,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 3/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 5/16d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight.	99
Do.	4 do.	98
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	216 nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	112½ to 112¾
Five per cent.	108½
Four per cent.	95½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1886-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	102
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six percent. Municipal Loan.	98

BANK OF BOMBAY

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	11 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Spanish Dollars	,,	225
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
German Crowns	,,	210
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	223
Bar Silver	,,	106-6
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar G	10 oz. English	,, 16-7-6

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

THE business of the past week (ending Feb. 27) has been on a very limited scale, and what we have to note was done chiefly on the mail days. Freights, for all ports, have continued firm, and in one or two instances higher rates have been either offered or paid. Enhanced rates have been offered for the Rice Ports and Bombay, and Re. 1 per bag has been paid for Colombo.

For London there is very little cargo offering of any sort, tonnage being moderate, rates close firm at £2 per ton for jute; £1 to 1-2-6 per ton for saltpetre; £1-7-6 per ton for rice and sugar; and £2-7-6 to £3-10 per ton for cotton, hides and light freight generally. Linseed is still unobtainable.

For Liverpool the market continues very dull, the "Kenyon," however, has managed to get a fair lot of cargo together, with which she sailed. We quote cotton at £2-2-6 per ton, jute £1-17-6, linseed £2 per ton nominal, rice £1-7-6 per ton, saltpetre £1 per ton, and £3-10 per ton for casks of sugar.

For Dundee there is a fair enquiry, but there it ends, shippers do not tender rates that are likely to be accepted. We consider £2-5 per ton for a Colonial built ship, and £2-10 per ton for iron vessels, about the quotation.

For the United States there has been again more business at previous rates, at dlrs. 10½ per ton for seeds and measurement goods. The following vessels are being loaded for New York or Boston:—"Astronomer," "Montrose," "Rozelle," "Lloyd Rayner," "Khersonese," "Dorset," "Jeypore," "Colorado," "Assaye," and "Kearsage."

For Colombo, the "St. Magnus" has been chartered at Re. 1 per bag, showing an advance of two annas per bag.

Ports vessels to load at the Rice Ports there has been a good demand for tonnage during the week, and at good rates, but without leading to business. For Liverpool direct £3-2-6 per ton has been tendered, but we believe to-day £3 per ton is the highest likely to be paid.

For Bombay higher rates have been named, but we do not hear of any charters.

For Mauritius some business has beendone at Re. 1 per bag by country ships.

For the West Indies, coolies at £12 to £12-10 per head, there is no rice offering. The "Aliquis" arranged for coolies at homs.

Grand total ships not fixed 17, tonnage 20,809.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 5.

Moore, Lieutenant Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Mead, Captain, Hyderabad P. W. D., on duty, from Berar.
Barber, Sub-Conductor, Barrack Department, on duty, from Deesa.
Smith, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on leave, from Morar.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 5.

Graves, Lieutenant Colonel, 3rd Cavalry, to rejoin, to Poona.

The following Officers will leave to-day for England:—
Mead, Captain, Royal Engineers, Madras, on furlough.
Diarmid, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty.
Cochrane, Major, 7th Royal Fusiliers, on sick leave.
Holloway, Captain, 2nd Dragoon Guards, retired from service.
Reed, Surgeon 3rd Cavalry, on sick leave.

GARRISON ORDERS.

By Brigadier General Stock, Commanding the Garrison.

Bombay, 5th March, 1869.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters a European General Court Martial, composed as follows, will assemble at the Mess-Room of the 1-23rd Foot, on Monday next, the 8th instant, at 10 A.M., for the trial of No. 743, Drummer John Barnett, and No. 4388, Private Elijah Heritage, 1-23rd R. W. Fusiliers, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it:—

President—Colonel Beale, 22nd N. I.
Members—Lieutenant-Colonel Moyle, 21st N. I.; Major Campbell, 22nd N. I.; Major Lyons, Staff Corps; Major Hodgson, 22nd N. I.; Captain Monsell, 1-23rd Foot; Captain Stuart, Commandant Colaba Sanitarium; Captain Tilly, 1-23rd Foot; Captain Lyons, 21st N. I.; Lieutenant Leslie, 1-23rd Foot, and Ensign Grant, 2nd N. I.

The duties of the commission of the Subalterns named to be taken to the Court and given to the President.

All parties and evidences to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

The Deputy Judge Advocate General P.D.A., will conduct the proceedings.

The 21st Regiment N. I. will furnish two orderlies to the Court, and the Adjutant for the day will attend the Court and report its adjournment to the Brigade Major.

The orderlies to attend at the Brigade office at 9 A.M. on Monday, to convey the Court Martial box to Colaba.

SHIP-PING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—5TH MARCH.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d. per ton.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal.	,,
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Overland	Cotton	£8 is. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.	
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.	
	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 10 to 15 per chest	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6 per ton.	
Mauritius	Grain	12 annas per bag.	

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Dilharree	Bissett	Sydney, Dec. 28.
	Mahratta (s)	Scott	Kurrachee, March 3.
	Lund Worsdon		Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Edmonstone	Baker	China.
	Bombay Castle (s)	Coates	Aden and Jedda.
	Rhin	Crawford	Havre.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Rob, Moss, to Havre.
Ship Hindostan, Rugon, to Moulmein.
Ship Persian Packet, Schiel, to Batavia.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship Premier, to Calcutta.
Brig Hameedbux, to Cayelputtoo and Colombo.

REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.

GWADUR, 5th, 9-45 A.M.—H. M. S. "Lord Elphinstone" from Kurrachee arrived.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 28	Basheer (s)	Lewis	Moulmein, Feb. 21.
	Princess Beatrice	Farr	Liverpool, Sept. 18.
	Galatea	Whreland	Liverpool, Nov. 11.
	Derbyshire	Williams	Liverpool, Nov. 7.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 5th, 11-57 A.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line inspect communication between Bussorah and Bagdad; Persian line interrupted beyond Teheran. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 2nd March, via Russia 26th February.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:
From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 26th and 27th February.
From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 27th February.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 4th to 8 P.M. of the 5th March is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	6 36	3 4
,, Calcutta	9 42	1 14
,, Madras	5 10	2 45

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

List of undelivered message in the Bombay office on the 5th March 1869:—

For Godiwali Kyelally, Market.—From Cochin, from Almud Shaikhah.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

FOR PROMOTING THE CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, ex-officio.

Hon. Sir R. Couch.	Ven. Archdeacon Leigh-Lye.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. F. J. Spring.
G. Foggo, Esq.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
C. E. Chapman, Esq.	Rev. W. Maule
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.

Rowland Hamilton, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
Rev. G. C. Reynell, Hon. Secretary.

The Board makes grants to Diocesan School Byculla, St. Peter's School Mazagon, Bishop's School Poona, Poona Girls' Schools, Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 400 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 242.

The Board has also agreed to help to establish a School for the Children of Military Pensioners at Panchgunny.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by Rev. G. C. Reynell, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid on application to Mr. F. Vallabdas. G. C. REYNELL,
Bombay, 24th October 1868. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—Mrs. Seymour Fitzgerald will be happy to receive Visitors at Parell on Tuesday afternoon, the 9th instant, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
J. G. GRAHAM, Captain,
Aide-de-Camp.
Government House, Parell, 5th February 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TURNER—March 4th, at Poona, the wife of Captain T. H. Turner, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

LEES—February 21st, at Simla, the wife of Dr. L. H. Lees, Civil Surgeon, of a son.
HARINGTON—February 27th, at Lucknow, the wife of Herbert Baring Harington, of a son.
HENNESSY—February 20th, at Meerut, the wife of Lieutenant A. C. Hennessy, 14th Bengal Cavalry, (1st Horse) of a son.
HAWKINS—February 24th, at Umballa, the wife of Captain E. L. Hawkins, Royal Artillery, of a son.
SAUNDERS—February 26th, at Umballa, the wife of R. P. Saunders, Esq., Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FINNIS—McGOWAN—February 27th, at St. Saviour's, Jhansie, John Finnis, Esq., Staff Corps, son of the late Colonel John Finnis, Bengal Army, to Florence Stanley, second daughter of J. McGowan, Esq., Collector of Customs, Jhansie.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1869.

So far, the crisis occasioned by the death of the Nizam, has passed over without any disturbance in Hyderabad. But our public correspondence, confirmed by private advices, shows that a collision of some kind, always possible where a turbulent people goes habitually armed, was on this occasion probable also. Warned by the alert Resident and the almost sleepless Minister, Sir Salar Jung, the troops in the camp at Secunderabad were from the earliest moment held in readiness for prompt action. The political and the military head-quarters were connected by a judicious use of the electric wire, and as the able Native Minister was in constant communication with the Residency, all the resources available, both Native and European, were under control. We may fairly infer that the resolute bearing of the two foremost men in Hyderabad, backed by a knowledge that their determinations would have the effective support of the Supreme Government, overawed the parties adverse to the arrangement sanctioned by the Paramount Power. The infant heir to the throne was recognized with commendable despatch, and the only serious question on which differences arose was the choice of the Nizam's Guardian. The pretensions of Shum-shu-ool-rao appear to have provoked a keen opposition from a party within the city; their desires were in harmony with the known views of Sir Salar Jung and of the Indian Government; and the struggle for political power was, therefore, brief. On the last day of February the strife was at an end. The gates, which had been closed, were opened in the morning; and Mr. Saunders proceeded to the palace and, on behalf of his Government, solemnly recognized the poor child as the ruler of the state. No opposition of any sort, either in the streets or elsewhere, was encountered by the servant of the Paramount Power. Even the appointment of the noble selected by Sir Salar Jung and Mr. Saunders to act as the prince's guardian was received with apparent acquiescence by the people of the city; and so satisfied was the Resident with the aspect of affairs that the troops were ordered to resume their normal state of quietude. Had any agitation arisen, after the mail left on the 1st, we should have heard of it by telegraph; and, as no news has arrived, we may fairly infer at least a week of peace followed the death of Afzul-oo-Dowlah. The power of Sir Salar Jung may therefore be regarded as consolidated afresh, and unless he falls before an assassin, his administration will probably become more than ever useful to his country. He may now be able to accomplish, what the jealousy of the Nizam, and the custom of that state, has heretofore sedulously obstructed—he may travel beyond the limits of the city, and inspect for himself the provincial management of his youthful master's dominions. The policy which the Supreme Government may pursue will be anxiously watched. A field for wise statemanship now opens out in the Deccan, and we trust that, unimpaired by crotchetty views, the course followed will be marked by moderation, mostly wise and usually expedient, but certainly by firmness which is essential to the maintenance of imperial interests, and the just preservation of our undisputed sway. The measures required may create trouble, but it is most desirable that the limited anarchy, long threatening the Deccan, should be dealt with once for all, and that the principal causes for distrust and watchfulness should be removed with a resolute hand. That Sir Salar Jung will be steadily supported no one doubts, and if he does not belie his past, a long regency, so frequently an evil, will, in this case, be fruitful in advantages to the people.

THE desire, so anxiously expressed by the present Ministry for economy in the public services is one of the most hopeful signs of the great democratic movement in England. It is a wonder that some measure of retrenchment was not adopted long ago. In India, where the necessities of the public service are greater, owing to death, illness, and frequent transfers, Commissioners for Revision of Establishments have been from time to time engaged in rigorously cutting away every appointment which could by any process of reasoning be shown to be superfluous. Being more used to financial and personal control, the Indian services submit to these cruel decrees, not without a murmur but without much grumbling or outcry. And unless we bear in mind the strength of vested interests, and the disappointment to expectations which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Cardwell threatens, we are liable to judge too harshly of the opposition made by the Home Civil Service and the Army to the proposed reforms. The constitution of the former must appear very remarkable to all other nations. Its defenders urge its connection with the aristocracy as its principal *raison d'etre*. Its offices are not sought for pecuniary advantages, as most clerks begin on only £100 per annum and seldom rise to £300 until completion of twenty years' service. Its employment offers no field for high religious motives, and the desire of doing good in the world, which often induce young men of talent and position to accept the precarious prospects of a curacy. The mechanical nature of the work is uninteresting to cultivated intellects; it precludes the chance of distinction so dear to men in India; and the employment has not the direct advantage conferred by the exercise of real power which makes Government appointments so much sought after in France. The small salary and pension again put it out of the means of most to fulfil one honourable and most common aim of young and middle-aged men. We refer to matrimony, a duty they owe to the spinsters. To contract this engagement is impossible on their precarious means; whence it happens that London ball-rooms and drawing-rooms are too plentifully supplied with young gentlemen of the class whose main chance in life is marrying an heiress. With so many drawbacks of comfort and position, it would seem to a foreigner that such a service would belong to the lower section of the middle class, like clerkships on a railway, and would be shunned by gentlemen of expensive tastes. He would hardly understand how its pay could be compatible with luxuries. He would be amazed at the idea of young, healthy, and ambitious men, whose education fitted them for nobler employment, as for instance, the Indian service, resigning all the stimulus which competence, fine pecuniary prospects, and an exciting career give for the contemptible pay and duties of a clerk in an English Government Office. Until he knew how strong and tortuous the aristocratic sentiment is in England, the foreigner would go about questioning for a long time. At last he would find out that the charm causes so much self-denial, not to say waste of talent and education, consists in the fact that the clerks occasionally enjoy the conversation of the distinguished men at the head of most offices, and that long custom has decreed that their position is more socially respectable than that of clerks on handsomer pay in the service of public companies, corporations, and private individuals. This is the fortress of ancient sentiment which the democracy will doubtless attack; and it is this sentiment which will most obstruct the reform. The amount of snobbishness in England is so vast, that thousands of the genteel and impecunious classes would be content to wear plush without more pay than suffices for subsistence. There are thousands who prefer to sponge upon the modest incomes of their fathers to making a fair living for themselves; who for the sake of being spoken of as gentlemen in the mere social, and not the moral intention of the word, would rather dawdle about town all their lives on a hundred a year than attain an honourable competence by work and abstinence. For these persons, the Civil Service provides subsistence pay at, it is said, an enormous expense to the tax-payers. The number of employés is out of all proportion to the work done; the apparent reason for this melancholy result being that they are too much of gentlemen to do it as efficiently and diligently as clerks drawn from the trading classes. This is alleged by one Civil Servant writing to *The Times* and advocating a decrease in the number in order to provide better pay for those who remain. Another signing himself "Justitia" draws a still more deplorable picture of their circumstances, and points to the same remedy. According to his statement the duties are of the most commonplace description, as "a clerk knowing book-keeping by single and double entry, and capable of conducting a correspondence in conjunction with the head of his department is all-sufficient for any Government office and ought to be paid the same, whether located in business hours within the shade of Whitehall or the Docks at the East-end." In fact hardly such qualification is required as is exacted from a clerk in a merchant's office. It may be objected that the average pay of a merchant's clerk is greater than that of a clerk in the Civil Service. But the merchant gets more work done and so employs fewer hands, which we are convinced is the most economical plan.

IT is stated that Lieut.-Colonel F. Roberts, V.C., will succeed Major C. C. Johnson as Deputy Quartermaster General at Army Head Quarters in Bengal.

COLONEL DALY is appointed to officiate as Agent to the Governor General for Central India, and Brigadier Crawford Chamberlain succeeds Colonel Daly as Political Agent at Gwalior.

IT is reported as likely that, in addition to the regiments already detailed, either the 3rd Buffs (under orders for Dugshai) or the 41st Foot (under orders for Subathoo) will join the force assembled at Umballa to dignify the coming "interview." Orders have been issued to receive the Ameer with royal honours at all the halts in his progress from Peshawur to Umballa.

THE "Englishman" says the following troops have been ordered to move to Umballa in anticipation of the meeting there of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Ameer of Cabul:—The 4th Hussars and a Battery of Royal Horse Artillery from Meerut; the 79th Highlanders from Roorkee and Delhi; the 55th Foot, now *en route* from Lucknow to Chukrata; the 2nd Goorkha Battalion from Deyrah; 15th (Loodianah) Regiment Native Infantry from Ferozepore. Probably the 3rd Buffs, or 41st Foot, or both, will also come to Umballa from Dugshai and Subathoo.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the "Pioneer" alludes to the reasons for choosing Umballa as the scene of the interview with Shere Ali Khan:—"It is considered necessary the interview should take place where there are some facilies for spleodour. Hence Umballa, connected by rail with Meerut, and having a very strong division of its own, is likely to be the place. Umballa, moreover, is a centrical point, to which without much inconvenience to themselves, the Cis-Sautlej Chiefs might all repair. If it were not so far advanced in the season the Maharajah of Cashmere would be likely to be present. He is almost certain to be at the Durbar at Agra for the Duke of Edinburgh in the cold season."

A TELEGRAM was received at Kurrachee on the 2nd instant to the effect that a severe shock of earthquake had been felt at Bushire the day before, and that the stations of Gwadur and Jask had been visited by heavy gales accompanied by heavy showers of rain.

WE see it stated that the line of railway towards the north-west from Lahore is not likely to be actually commenced until next cold weather. The line has had its exact direction fixed only as far as Goojranwalla, forty miles from Lahore. Actual work will not be begun until detailed estimates have been sanctioned. The cost of the first section of this line will go far towards determining which of the two, Government engineers or railway companies, can construct such works cheapest.

WE learn that there was some time back sanctioned an experimental system for the breading of horses regimentally. This system is being tried in three regiments of native cavalry, the 6th, 8th and 11th; but as the period of equine gestation and that of foalhood are together longer than two years, no report can be looked for for some time to come.

THE "James Child" which was purchased by Lieutenant Crocket, late of the Indian Navy, is now, says the "Sind News," being fitted up by that officer, and it is presumed that she will be ready for sea in a few days.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR GEORGE MALCOLM, Commanding the Division, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant P. Heath, and Colonel E. A. H. Bacon, Assistant Adjutant General, returned to Kurrachee from his tour of inspection last Monday evening.

UNDER instructions from Major Lambert, Collector of Kurrachee, a wall has been constructed round the locality taken up by the aligators at Muggur Peer. This judicious act will prevent the animals from prowling about the place, and causing injury to those who may visit the hot springs at Muggur Peer.—*Sind News.*

THE house lately occupied by the mess of the 107th Regiment at Allahabad has been purchased by Government from the Uncovenanted Service Bank for some Rs. 50,000, as a residence for the Lieutenant-Governor.

MR. HORACE COCKERELL, C. S., lately Officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, has been appointed to act as chairman of the Municipality and Commissioner of Police, at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. Stuart Hogg on furlough.

WE learn from the "Punjaub Gazette" that the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to grant a reward of Rs. 500, together with a presentation sword, to Mr. G. R. Scott, Assistant Surveyor, attached to the North West Frontier Revenue Survey, as an acknowledgment of his gallant conduct when attacked by a body of the Allai tribe on the Hazara border in August last.

WE learn from the "Pioneer" that the civil and military residents of Lucknow propose to present a piece of mess plate to Colonel Hume, C.B., and the officers of the 55th Regiment of Foot, in token of their hearty respect and goodwill, which the regiment took by storm on entering Lucknow in February 1865, which they have held without a day's interruption for upwards of four years, and which they finally marched away with on 1st March 1869.

GENERAL MIRZA MAHOMED ALI KHAN, a Persian gentleman who has been Consul-General for Persia at Bombay for the past ten years, and who, we believe, was recently charged to deliver the pardon of the Shah to H. R. Agc Khan, arrived in Calcutta by train on Saturday evening last. The Mirza has put up at what is known as Rustomjee's Garden in Circular Road. He received letters of introduction from the Bombay Government to the Government of India which he presented in advance through Mirza Abdool Kurreem.—*Englishman.*

AT Umballa, at a court martial held on the 28th January, sepoys Syud Shah and Khooshyal were arraigned on the following charges:—1. With disgraceful conduct, in having at Naraina, on or about the 8th October 1868, when escorting Government treasure to Mehidpore, plundered the said treasure to the extent of Rs. 3,309-2, and having, on or about the 8th October 1868, deserted from a detachment of their regiment on duty at Naraina. The court found the prisoners guilty of both charges and sentenced them to transportation for life. The sentences have been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who has directed that the General Order promulgating the trials, be read at the head of native regiments of the Bengal Army.

WE learn from the Burmah papers that, owing to the remonstrances of Captain Sladen, a royal order has been published at Mandalay, and a copy forwarded to the Chief Commissioner, abolishing His Majesty's indirect monopolies, not sanctioned by the late treaty. As, however, it is not yet known what private orders have been issued by His Majesty, the effect of the public order remains to be proved. No caravan had as yet arrived at Mandalay from Yunan, owing, it is said, to the disturbances between the Panthays and the Chinese. The king is said to encourage the latter in order to punish the Panthays for the assistance rendered to Captain Sladen's expedition. It is reported that a large caravan of mules belonging to the Kotha Tswabwa had arrived at Bhanmo, in the full expectation of meeting British traders and steamers to convey their goods, but they were warned to depart as soon as possible. Captain Sladen had not as yet opened his Court at Mandalay, owing to his being without the power of enforcing its decrees, and in the meantime the interests of British traders at the capital suffer. The earthquake of the 10th January was felt rather strongly at Mandalay, but no damages is reported. From Moulmein we learn that both cholera and small-pox had made their appearance in the town.

INVESTITURE OF THE NIZAM'S HEIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, DECCAN, 1ST MARCH.

AN order was received yesterday evening for all the troops to resume their usual condition, as all was peace. The city gates, which were closed to the Resident yesterday morning, were opened, and the Resident was allowed to enter without molestation or demonstration of any sort. The Resident was brought before the infant prince in the palace. Invested with the Viceroy's instructions the Resident proceeded to formally bind the usual insignia about the infant's head, and delivered to him, it is said, a "thugma," or medal, which is supposed by some to be his late father's insignia of the order of the Star of India. Meejuljee Mean, the brother of the late Nizam, has been accepted by the nobility and the people of the city as the guardian of the prince in conformity to the decision of the Supreme Government and the selection of the present Prime Minister. Old residents shake their heads ominously at this, and nobody can divine what it may portend. Some say plainly "All is not over yet" on account of the vacillating Arabs. At half past 11 o'clock ihis forenoon 22 guns were fired at the Residency, City, Secunderabad, and Bolarum, to announce the coronation of the infant prince, and a durbar has been held at the Residency, at which the decision of the Viceroy was proclaimed. All officers on the Staff from this cantonment went to the durbar in full uniform.

This is not exactly another Mysore case, but many are eager to speculate on the probable results in the case of demise of the prince before obtaining his majority; others again doubt whether Shum-shu-ool-rao will passively look on, and allow his supercession in the matter of guardianship to pass unresented.

UMBALLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, 1ST MARCH.

I pen a few lines to tell you that official intimation has been received here that the meeting between Shere Ali Khan and the Viceroy is to take place about the 23rd March. By that date, in addition to the troops at present in garrison, a regiment of British Cavalry, a troop of Horse Artillery, and two regiments of British Infantry will be brought in from other stations, probably Meerut and Agra. The 1st Battalion of the Buffs, which was to have started from here for Dugshai in the course of a few days, are to be detained here till after the durbar. The Commander-in-Chief is also to be present, but both he and the Viceroy will only occupy a limited camp.

With a view to preparing for the requirements of the large influx of people expected here, the Executive Engineer has received orders to sink fifty additional wells, and indeed has already begun to do so. The Quarter Master General's arrangements for the durbar will be under Captain McGregor, Assistant Quarter-Master General at Head Quarters, and Major Knollys, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the Division. I will send further intelligence as soon as I hear it.

General Beatson, at Allahabad, has been offered and has accepted the command of this division in the place of General Becher, who starts for England on the 10th March. General Beatson will not now go home this hot season, as I told you in my last it was probable he would.

SIR R. TEMPLE'S BUDGET.

"THE Budget speech," says a Calcutta letter, "is likely to be spoken next Saturday, the 6th March. On that occasion the Council will assemble in the great hall or banquet room of Government House, which will admit of the comfortable accommodation of a good many more of the general public than the ordinary Council room can hold. But the financier will have to stick to his chair unless to oblige him the Council suspend the standing orders which prescribe that no member may stand when he speaks. The main features of the Budget, it is thought, will be the abolition of the Certificate Tax; the imposition of a low expansible Income Tax; a loan for reproductive public works, but not of large amount, and not immediately; the equalization of the salt duties, expositions of an opium reserve fund, and of a plan for permitting the Local Governments to raise money by local taxation for local purposes, and mayhap of another plan, under which the Imperial Government may largely advance money to landholders and others, with a view to the encouragement and improvement of agriculture."

MORE ABOUT THE COURT DRESS.

'AH! that Court dress!' exclaims the *Pioneer's* Calcutta correspondent. 'And to think that the *Friend of India* should have spoiled the sport, and that we're not to have it after all!—not to see the capital of India in "costume"! Seriously, however, the *Friend* was fully justified, not in "protesting," but in believing that Court dress was intended. All sorts of rumours of changes and innovations,—all, to be sure, to be improvements,—in the Government House *ménage* and etiquette, were afloat, and believed by lots of people. One was that all the native servants were to be discharged, and replaced by Europeans. Another ran that there was to be an European bodyguard. A third story was that Lord Mayo had himself thrown all the bedroom furniture out of the window, declaring it was only fit for commoners! But truly, as to Court dress, there would be no absurdity in the Viceroy insisting on it—so long as it remains part of the ettiquette of the Court of England. At any rate his ory, for the veracity of which your correspondent would be sorry to pledge himself, has it that the question was gravely discussed in boudoir, where the idea was warmly supported by an eminent clerical (he has a lot of "black silks" and "knees" which he brought out from England with him), and as warmly opposed by S—r R——d T—— e and the H—bl ——e Mr. Str——hy, because as a worthy and stout Justice of the High Court remarked, "All the world knows neither of the two has a leg to bear inspection."

Gentlemen, it would certainly be out of place here, in addressing such an assembly, were I to attempt to dilate upon that which you all thoroughly appreciate, namely, the inestimable advantages of education. Were I to do so I could only repeat that which has been said far better than I could say it, a thousand times before. It is indeed especially unnecessary where I see before me so many who have drank deep of the immortal spring and have found its waters sweet.

I have little doubt that all the young men who hear me now have discovered, in a greater or a less degree, that learning brings with it its own exceeding great reward.

The numbers in which they are assembled, and the toil which they must have undergone in obtaining their honours and degrees, show how deeply they appreciate the boon which has been placed within their reach.

There was a time, gentlemen, when doubts have been entertained as to the prudence and expediency of offering to the natives of India a widespread system of national education: nor were these doubts alone confined to India. Many there were in past times who held—and even men of authority and knowledge were known to express such an opinion—that the indiscriminate diffusion of education might have the effect of weakening Government, of making the rich and the great more overbearing and more oppressive, and the poor more discontented with their lot. But I believe that these notions belonged to the fossil era of thought. If they are still entertained by any number of persons their fallacy is so well ascertained that the holders of them content themselves with impressing their views on their friends in private.

Gentlemen, the course that has been taken in this country with regard to this great question was taken for no political object.

Those great and wise men who at no very distant time established that system, from which though still in its infancy you have already so much benefitted, never waited to consider whether that which they were doing would strengthen or weaken the hands of the Government.

They believed that to offer the means of acquiring knowledge to the inhabitants of this great continent was a sacred and a paramount duty; and they went forward in their work without fear or hesitation.

To your fellow subjects of the United Kingdom Parliament and Government have made the most strenuous exertions to extend the means of diffusing knowledge, and to enlist on the side of education the sympathies of the entire nation.

To you the same advantages have been given, and as nearly as possible the same system has been established in your Schools, Colleges, and Universities, as is in operation at home—the determination on the part of your Rulers being to do in this matter what is right, and to leave the results in the hands of God. But be that as it may, I can frankly say as the Chief Administrator of a Government that walks in the light of day and courts publicity for all its acts, that we fear not any investigation that the lamp of knowledge may cast upon our path. Compare your laws—the laws by which you are governed,—compare them with those which have been devised by sages and learned men of every class, creed and age, and say "are they not good?" Read History and contrast the system of Government under which you live with those which for centuries have existed in this country,—does the present system lose by comparison? Look to the great works which are being daily carried on around you—works by which the life-giving stream is carried to the doors of the homes of the poor—works by which communication by signal, by letters, or in person have been accelerated in a manner that is almost fabulous; think on all these things, and consider whether education will not enable you to appreciate a system which has produced such results. Can we, whose proudest boast is that during our existence as a nation we have been the pioneers of civilisation and progress in every corner of the world, can we dread the increase of knowledge or the development of learning? No, gentlemen, we offer you all these great facilities for the acquirement of knowledge, and invite you to accompany us on our course unconditionally, freely, willingly, unhesitatingly, ungrudgingly; at the same time I am not without hope that perhaps in the establishment of the School, College, and the University we may be weaving a golden band which may bind in closer union, the subjects of our Queen, be they dark or fair, whether they reside in the East or the West, or are members of those communities which are now bursting into life in the islands of the southern seas.

to break my two chests open, and the carpenter did so; but no bottles or spirits were found. The following morning, Wednesday, I requested permission to come on shore to make a complaint to a magistrate. Mr. Woodmass would not grant me permission to come on shore, but I got a boat from alongside and came on shore, and made my complaint to the acting Chief Magistrate, who gave me a summons against the master of the *Mary Stenhouse*, requiring him to attend the Court immediately to answer the charge preferred against him by me. Mr. Constable Kermer served the summons on Mr. Woodmass in my presence, but he paid no attention to it. I then came on shore again with the constable and obtained a warrant against Mr. Woodmass, but we were not able to reach the ship, as she had in the meantime left the harbour, and was outside or near the outer lightship. I have been thus left behind and am quite destitute, my clothes and chests, of the aggregate value of £80, having been taken to sea by the captain of the *Mary Stenhouse*. The wages due to me, £50, or a little more, for the time I have served on board the said ship have not been paid to me. I now wish to proceed to England by the first opportunity in order that I might be able to adopt measures against the master of the *Mary Stenhouse* for the recovery of my property and wages." His Worship recommended the case to the consideration of the Shipping Master at Bombay.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

4th Sunday in Lent, March 7th, 1869.

11 A.M.—Prayers, (without Litany.) Hymns 101 and 207. Holy Communion.

6 P.M.—Prayers. Hymns 96 and 83.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,—COLABA.

7 A.M.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Litany, Communion service and Sermon. Hymn 141 and 142 (1st part).

6 P.M.—Prayer and Sermon. Anthem, "Hear my Prayer." Hymn 15—"The Pilgrims of the night."

The usual collection in aid of the "Choir Fund" will be made after the Sermon in the evening service.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,—SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Choral Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 205 (Bread of Heaven, on Thee we feed) and 82 (Lord in this Thy mercy's day).

11 A.M.—Matins, with Sermon. Hymns 163 (When our heads are bowed with woe), and 80 (O Lord, turn not Thy face away.)

6 P.M.—Evensong, with Sermon. Hymns 150 (Rock of ages, cleft for me), 163, and 263 (The Son of God goes forth to war.)

IN THE HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers, Holy Communion, and Sermon on board the ship *Talisman*, above the Middle Ground, at eleven o'clock A.M., by the Rev. William Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S.P.G.

The Rev. James Paterson will preach on board the two funnelled steamer *American* (lying off the Time Ball) at 11 o'clock.

DEPARTURE OF THE REV. F. J. SPRING.

THE Rev. F. J. Spring, M. A., Senior Presidency and Garrison Chaplain, leaves Bombay by the mail of today for England. The rev. gentleman has, we believe, nearly completed thirty years of uninterrupted service in India, having arrived in January 1839 and not since been absent on furlough. He spent some time with the forces in the Persian Gulf, and has since laboured here, where he has won the esteem of a large circle of friends. The rev. gentleman preached for the last time in the Cathedral on Sunday evening from 1 Cor. xvi., 13—"Stand fast in the faith." He warned his hearers against the dangers to Christian stability arising from infidelity and scepticism, and pointed out that an equal danger existed in an overweening attachment to mere forms and ceremonies utterly subversive of the simplicity of the Gospel, and manifestly out of harmony with the articles and formularies of the English Church. Another danger, he said, resulted from wavering piety, holding the truth in unrighteousness—an orthodox creed with an unholy life—or a desire for worldly gain destructive of piety. In order to avoid these dangers he exhorted them to watch, and to continue in prayer and in the study of the Holy Scriptures, standing fast in the faith and not being easily moved from the simplicity of "the truth as it is in Jesus," or carried away by every wind of doctrine. The rev. gentleman concluded in the words of the Apostle "commending his hearers to God and to the Word of His Grace, which was able to build them up, and give them an inheritance among all them that are sanctified."

THE FRERE LAND COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at its office in Church Street on Thursday afternoon. There was a fair attendance.

On the motion of Mr. Kessowjee Naik, seconded by Mr. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Mr. C. N. Cama was called to the chair.

The advertisement calling the meeting having been read, the chairman called on the secretary, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, to read the directors' report, which is as follows:—

To the shareholders of the Frere Land Company (Limited).

Gentlemen,—You have been requested to meet the directors to receive a statement of accounts and a brief report of the working of the company since its formation. As this company was established to take over the business and property of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) your directors, on assuming charge of the same, finding some difficulties in getting the larger portion of such property directly transferred to the name of the Frere Land Company (Limited), have allowed to be vested in two trustees for the benefit and in trust for the company until such time as we should become enabled to have the direct transfer made in the name of the company itself.

From the very commencement of the company, the earnest attention of the board has been directed amongst other matters to render the concern remunerative by carrying out such works of improvement as seemed most indispensable. But the want of funds precluded of anything being done till about the close of the year. The circumstance of the shares of the company being fully paid up, and the absence of any cash in hand, left but one course available to the direc[illegible]tors, viz., to raise money on loa[illegible] of selling any considerable portion [illegible] having been unanimous[illegible] present [illegible] consideration as most pro[illegible] the company. Your directo[illegible] leading shareholders to collect the [illegible] shape of loans at 9 per cent. per [illegible] fixed period, and then invited tenders for [illegible] from the public. But both plans proving fu[illegible] Kessowjee Naik, who has always been cons[illegible] important matters connected with our company, was requested to assist us in our need, and your directors are glad to inform the shareholders that conjointly with Mr. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy the response given by Mr. Kessowjee leads us to hope that ere long the company's property will become fit for receiving traffic, &c.

Your directors have in the meantime not been wanting in such endeavours as may tend to promote the interests of the company eventually in other respects, and they are not without hopes that in due course such endeavours will prove fruitful.

Submitting this brief statement of their management and the balance sheet and profit and loss account for your approval and adoption, your directors beg leave to retire from their post as required by the company's articles of association, offering their services for the future if the shareholders will again honour them with their confidence.

This report and the balance-sheet were adopted, and the directors and auditors were next appointed. An animated conversation in Guzerathi then followed, in which Mr. Kessowjee Naik, the chairman, and several shareholders took an active part in discussing the present and future prospects of the company. This was all the business.

REFUSAL OF GOVERNMENT TO ESTABLISH A MARINE HOSPITAL.

SOMETIME since, it will be recollected, we published a petition from the masters of merchant vessels then lying in Bombay harbour praying Government to establish a Marine Hospital at this port. The petitioners stated that there were on an average about 250 merchant vessels lying in the harbour, whose crews amount to over 5,000 men, and that in consequence of the generally crowded state of the European General Hospital, it was frequently impossible for sick seamen, who had no means of securing attendance on board ship, to gain admission into that hospital. In consequence of the great distance from the shore at which vessels were sometimes anchored, and the difficulty of obtaining suitable land conveyance for sick men landed at the bunders, instances they said had occurred in which the sick had had to be reconveyed to their ships, after having been brought to the shore, without even obtaining medical aid, and they therefore suggested the desirability of establishing a floating hospital under the charge of an experienced resident medical officer.

On the presentation of the petition the Inspector General Indian Medical Department reported to Government as follows:—

"I have the honour to report that having made certain enquiries, with reference to the tonnage of shipping, the number of square rigged vessels, and the number of seamen in the port of Bombay, the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels, the Bombay Marine and Her Majesty's Navy excluded, I find that the number of ships entering the harbour, including coasting steamers, each month, is about 55, with a probable tonnage of about 45,608, while the number of vessels lying in the port at present is about 102, with a probable number of seamen of between 2,000 and 2,400. The tonnage entering the harbour each month may, I believe, be considered correct, as also the number of square rigged vessels present. The number of men is approximate, but not supposed to be below the actual number. There is therefore a very considerable discrepancy apparent between the statement advanced by the ship masters and that I now show. Were there, as stated by these gentlemen, 5,000 men always in the harbour, the sick of whom would be treated in a European hospital, I would not hesitate to recommend to His Excellency the establishment of such a hospital as that proposed in the petition, as an aid to the present European General Hospital until the erection of the new one; but as there, at any rate, appears to be doubt on the subject as regards ships and number of seamen, I consider it would be most advisable, before further taking the petition into consideration, that official information should be forthcoming on the following points:—1. The number of square rigged vessels, including coasting steamers &c., arriving monthly or annually in the harbour, whose crews would seek medical relief in a European hospital. 2. The tonnage of the above. 3. The average period remaining in harbour. 4. The average number of vessels at one time in harbour. 5. The average number of seamen at one time on board ship. 6. The average number of seamen discharged from ships in the month.

"With these points clear, I should be able to offer such further information as would enable His Excellency to decide on the necessity or otherwise of such ship hospital arrangements as are contemplated in the petition being carried out, to what extent they would, if so carried out, be required, and the cost of maintenance of the same.

"I would beg to state that at present there are in the European General Hospital 135 seaman patients, which would be at the rate of nearly 7 per cent. sick, supposing 2,000 seamen take the number of that class in the port, though of course a certain number of such patients may be 'loafers' not belonging to any ship."

On receipt of this report Government ordered that of the six items of information desired by the Inspector General, the first four should be referred to the Revenue Department with request that replies be obtained from the Commissioner of Customs, and that the 5th and 6th should be referred to the Shipping Master.

Accordingly the Commissioner of Customs replied on the14th December giving the following information:—"The number of square-rigged vessels, including coasting steamers, &c., arriving annually into the harbour, whose crews would seek medical relief in a European hospital is 852, average per mensem 71. The tonnage of the above is 6,33,412. The average period remaining in harbour is one month and twenty days. The average number of vessels in harbour at one time is 71."

The Shipping Master stated that the average number of European seamen at one time on board all the ships in Bombay harbour is 1,404, and that the average number of European seamen, discharged from all the ships in harbour during the month is 457.

Dr. Joynt, Surgeon, European General Hospital, also replied on 23rd January to the Deputy Inspector of Hospitals:—"I have the honour to report that recent arrangements enable me to accommodate with ease 7 per cent. of the total afloat, viz., 1,404, still leaving space for the reception of civil and other patients, and that a very trifling expenditure would render the hospital premises sufficient for the accommodation of a still higher percentage."

On receipt of this information Government on the 2nd inst. passed the following resolution:—

RESOLUTION.—"This report seems to show that there is no sufficient reason for Government establishing a floating hospital as desired by the petitioners."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE HIGH COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to correct an error which was made in your local column of to-day's paper. The foundations to which you refer are not those of the proposed new High Court buildings, but those of the University, Hall Library, and Clock Tower, the site of these buildings having been recently changed to that of the High Court, and the latter building to a portion of the site now vacated by the University buildings.

The plans and design of the High Court are still under consideration, therefore it is improbable that the foundations will be commenced until after the monsoon,—Yours, &c.,

WALTER PARIS,
Architect to Government.

THE SAILORS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you be kind enough to inform me whether the above establishment is a public institution or a boarding house? If the former, is the person in charge justified in refusing admittance to any seafaring man who may wish to stay there and has the means of paying for his board and lodging? As such is done, it is important not only to seamen, but also to the inhabitants of Bombay to know if such arbitrary conduct is tolerated by the Government. It appears to me to be the chief cause of "loaferism," which is at present existing to so fearful an extent in Bombay. It may be all very well to say Oh, it's their own fault, but employment for Europeans is limited[illegible] destitute [illegible] of those who [illegible] have held good pos[illegible] and were thrown on shore [illegible] ances over which they had no control, and if employment cannot be given to them here, in the name of humanity send them away, when they will have an opportunity of removing the stigma which is so indiscriminately attached to them in Bombay. I trust that some one will be charitable enough to suggest a remedy that will assist those who are unable to help themselves, which act of kindness will be duly appreciated by the destitute seamen in Bombay.

CHARITY.

THE DECISION IN THE CASE OF "L'AGOUHANNA."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We have read with interest the decision of the court of inquiry in the[illegible] of the "L'Agou[illegible]ge to this [illegible]ney[illegible]ans of [illegible]gerous [illegible]oard in [illegible]act that [illegible]n blown [illegible]when all [illegible]prevented, [illegible]leaving an escape [illegible]currents of air during the exertions made to extinguish the fire.

As regards the iron rods, as a means of detecting fire, we think in practice they would be found ridiculously ineffectual, as unless the fire was quite close to them we fear the indication would be very unsatisfactory, and it would require a sensitive touch indeed to detect an extra heat caused by the nucleus of a fire perhaps situated 15 or 20 feet distant from the rods. As regards pouring water down these tubes, would it not be very much better to pour the water on the coal or down the wide ventilators (as now made,) and let it find its way through the cargo, than to insert the hose into a narrow tube perforated like a watering can. In our opinion the appearance of smoke will very soon intimate the existence of fire among coal. Ships loaded with coal, in addition to being fitted with the most approved system of ventilation, should have ample means of throwing in large quantities of water speedily. We will suppose fire to be present. Water may then be pumped on the coal over where heat and smoke is greatest, till a considerable quantity is in the ship; hose may then be attached to the main pumps, and the water already in her again thrown over the surface of the coal in addition to what is pumped from the sea. By that means a large amount of water would be constantly pouring over the cargo. Coal might also be thrown overboard, but the number of men, and state of wind and sea, will at all times materially affect the success of all operations.

It might be practicable to admit water by scuttling either outside or inside, but the advisability of admitting water by that means must be determined by the judgment of those in charge of the ship, as to whether the holes can be readily stopped when required or not.

In conclusion, we think it would be well to enquire into the effect of loading by the *tips*, as that system of loading is supposed to be a prolific source of fire. Coals are poured from waggons containing about 10 tons into the hold, whereas loading by *barrows* the coal is turned over with the shovel alongside the vessel, and a large proportion of it lowered into the hold. *Hannah Law*, *L'Agouhanna* and *Glenlyon* were loaded at the *tips*. How many others that have taken fire were loaded in the same way, we cannot say, but it certainly seems worth inquiring into. Hoping that we have not taken up too much of your space.—We remain, &c., FIRE EATER & Co.

PARIS GOSSIP.

PARIS, FEB. 4.

PRINCESS BACCIOCCHI died at her country residence of Korn el Houet, at nine o'clock on Wednesday. The only public act with which her name is connected is her attempt to carry off the Duke of Reichstadt from Vienna. For many years she has devoted her life to the reclaiming of her property, which she managed with admirable energy and talent. Every newly-invented agricultural instrument, steam ploughs, &c., were used on her farms. The Emperor paid her a visit in 1865, and addressed a letter, published in the *Moniteur*, to the Princess on his return from Korn el Houet, expressing his admiration of the improvements she had effected in the condition of the peasantry and in the state of her farms. The late Princess was daughter of Eliza, sister of the first Napoleon, and of her husband, Count Bacciocchi. She married, in 1825, Count Camerata. Her son, the late count, died suddenly fifteen years ago. By her will, executed during the lifetime of her husband, the Prince Imperial is her sole heir. The news of the Princess's death reached the Tuileries at too late an hour to permit of the postponement of the State ball. The Empress therefore appeared in gray satin, black velvet, and diamonds. Prince Napoleon entered the ball-room with the Emperor. The crowd was so tremendous, dancing was almost impossible. A frightful event had, moreover, spread a feeling of melancholy over the Imperial household, and deeply affected the Emperor. The Duke Tascher de la Pagerie, closely connected with the family of Queen Hortense, and who for many years has resided with the duchess and her sister, Countess Stephana de la Pagerie, at the Pavillon Marsan of the Tuileries, was yesterday morning taking a bath, and submitting to the process of shampooing, when he uttered a moan and died. It appears that the duchess and the Abbé Mulois happened to be in the next room. On hearing the cry both rushed into the duke's bath-room; the abbé instantly put his hand on the heart, but it had already ceased to beat. The duke's son-in-law, Count Lepine, the Duke of Bassano, Baron Emile Tascher, and M. Pietri, the duke's secretary, were promptly summoned. The grief of the duchess was frightful. It was but two evenings since I happened to be present at the ball given for *les enfants pauvres*, at the Grand Hotel, and saw the duchess, who was one of the ladies patronnesses, open the ball with Mr. Burlinghame, Chinese ambassador. The *entrain* she gave to the fete was generally remarked. It was but last year that the sudden death of her charming young daughter, the Countess de Lépine, three weeks after the birth of a daughter, was generally deplored. The Dowager Countess Tascher his mother, died at the Tuileries two winters ago. The duke was much beloved by the servants of the palace. But one act of despotism is recorded of his sway. A complaint was made that a poor and ill-dressed petitioner had been treated with rudeness, and abruptly dismissed by an old servant. The duke instantly dismissed the offender. He had never appeared in better health, and on the evening previous to his death had read aloud for some hours, and had written to the First Chamberlain, Count de Laferrière, to send a ticket for the box belonging to the household at the Grand Opera for to-night.

The new Portuguese Ambassador, the Duke de Saldanha, aged eighty-six, has arrived at the Legation.

Lord Lyons gives a State dinner to-night.

The queen of Paris is looking forward to his three days' immunity from the authority of Messieurs les Sergents de Ville. We are to have his squeaking trumpet, bedaubed costume, and hideous mask on Sunday in all its carnavalesque splendour, but it is rumoured for the last time.

M. Duval, the chief proprietor of the *etablissements de bouillon* throughout Paris, and therefore an important personage amongst butchers, has made an admirable suggestion to the municipal council—namely, that, instead of laying out annually the sum of £800 on the purchase of three huge beasts to be merely paraded through the capital for the delectation of the *gamins*, that the show be postponed till Easter Monday, and that it consist of the finest animals sent up to the Agricultural Show of La Villette; that these prize beasts be exhibited on cars as the traditional *lundi gras*, and that these cars be laden cars be followed by others bearing those agricultural instruments to which prizes have been awarded. This project is said to have been accepted by the Projecture of the Seine, and received the sanction of the Inspector General of Agriculture.—*The Evening Star.*

A YOUNG WOMAN WHO WOULDN'T SAY "NO."

ADELE BERNARD, without being precisely what the French call an "ingénue," is certainly very ingenuous. Accused of concealing the birth of her child and of throwing the said child to the pigs, she admitted the truth of the charge, and being convicted was sentenced to a term of imprisonment. According to one journal a month, according to another two months, had passed when Adèle's child was born in the gaol where she was undergoing her punishment. Some astonishment was caused, an inquiry was instituted, and Adèle Bernard was brought before the Court of Appeal at Nancy; where, on being asked whether she had not given false evidence at her trial, she answered in the affirmative, just as she had answered in the affirmative, when she was asked whether she had not killed her child and thrown it to the pigs. It has been suggested that Adèle Bernard is one of those young persons who are not in the habit of saying "no" to any one; and seriously, it appears as though, pressed by the interogatories of the tribunal, she would have declared herself guilty of no matter what crime rather than offend her judges by contradicting them. According to one report, "she thought it was forbidden to say no"—an impression which may have been produced by the attitude of the authorities at the elections towards those who venture to oppose the Government candidate. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* attributes the suicidal perjury of the young girl to the deliberate advice of her mother, who pointed out to her that "if she told the truth she would get off easily." Only she did *not* tell the truth. *Le Droit* blames the medical examiners who hastened to certify that the accused had given birth to a child when it is now clear that she could have done nothing of the kind. The *judge instruction*, who went to visit the pigs and finding no remains of a child amongst them, seems to have concluded that the voracious animals must have devoured the infant to the last atom, ought also not to be let off without blame. But it was the too great anxiety of her judges to elicit the truth that really forced Adèle Bernard to give false testimony against herself. Our magistrates," says M. Lockroy, writing about this case in the *Figaro*, "are always inclined to look upon the accused as guilty. Their sole pre-occupation is to obtain an avowal of the crime. And the fear inspired by the judges is such that some persons confess at once rather than displease them." That is to say, that in place of the obsolete physical torture, moral torture is employed. "I am sure," continues M. Lockroy, "that a magistrate, if he desired it, might extract the strangest confession from a peasant girl. If the brother of Adèle Bernard had been accused of giving birth to a child the young man would be caused of no difficulty about agreeing with the judges that such was the fact."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

AN OLD PREACHER.

FATHER ANDRY, familiarly called "Le Petit" (Boullanger was his family name), was a friar of the order of Reformed Augustins, who preached during many Advents and Lents before Louis XIII. and XIV. He was a jester by nature, and used his talent in a fashion which is certainly startling to the sober taste of a modern congregation. But if the opinion of those critics who were nearly his contemporaries is to be trusted, he was much more than a mere jester. "He did not always make those laugh who listened to him (says Gueret); he spoke truths which sent bishops back to their dioceses and made many a coquette blush. He had the art of biting while he smiled." Far from priding himself upon the laugh which he sometimes raised when in the pulpit, he punished himself for such indulgence of his natural humour by corporal "discipline," and his private life was in all respects that of a devout and austere Churchman. A writer, who speaks of having been often present at his sermons, declares that he himself had never heard the preacher indulge in any of those buffooneries with which he was commonly credited; and it is very possible that many current anecdotes of his eccentricities have as little foundation in fact as some which are told of a well-known modern preacher. Some of the best attested show that the Little Father's jests must often have been carefully-planted hoaxes intrusted to his auditors. Preaching on the casting out of the devil which was dumb—"Know you, brethren, what a dumb devil is? I will tell you; it is a lawyer at the feet of his confessor. In court, these gentlemen chatter like pies; but at the confessional, devil a word can one draw out of them—*demonium mutum*—a dumb devil indeed." Preaching before M. de Perefixe, Archbishop of Paris, he saw the prelate asleep. He called out loudly to the Suisse on duty, "Shut the doors! the shepherd is asleep; the sheep will get out. To whom am I to preach the word of God?" The archbishop was very soon awake, and remained so to the end of the sermon. André had no liking for the Jesuits. He was requested on one occasion by them to deliver the usual panegyric on their founder. He complied; and in the course of his oration introduced an imaginary dialogue, in which St. Ignatius asked of Heaven a locality for the operations of his new order. "But where to place you? The deserts have been assigned to St. Benedict and St. Bruno; St. Bernard occupies the valleys, St. Francis the country towns. Where are you to be quartered?" "Ah! master (replies the saint), put us only in some place where there is something to get—in the large towns, for example—and trust us to do the rest." Nor does André seem to have had a very high opinion of the monastic orders in general. From the pulpit of a monastery which had lately been struck with lightning, he returned thanks to Heaven, which always "took such care of its own." "Do we need further proof (said he) than what has just happened to this pious house in which I am preaching? The lightning fell on the library, and consumed it, without hurting a single monk. Had it unhappily struck the refectory, what numbers would have been killed! *Mon Dieu!* what would have been the desolation!"—*Blackwood.*

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 5TH MARCH 1869.

	OLD.	Per Candy.
Dhollera Bhownuggur		245 to 246
Vingorla		290 to 292
Dharwar, Savoneore		262 to 265
	NEW	
Oomrawuttee Akote		268 to 269
Hinguneghat		279 to 280
Broach		N.G. 265 to 268
Do.		Mid. 282 to 285
Veeravul		250 to 252
Khandeish Barsee		295 to 296

Ready sales 1575 Candies. Market firm.

HOW TO "SPONGE" A RICH AUNT.

LAST month we published an extract from *Blackwood's Magazine* showing how Captain Burridge, the "double" in "Doubles and Quits," enjoyed life in India with his wife. Perhaps our readers would like to learn something about Bruce, the man who had the "double," and how Bruce got along when he found he was in love, but had no means to get married. Well, here it is. Bruce and Burridge got confidential, Bruce had a rich aunt, and Burridge went on the principle that every rich aunt should be sponged somehow, either before or after her demise. So he prevailed on his companion to pay the aunt a visit, and this is how Bruce describes it:—

'The weather was intensely hot, and my aunt was, as I have said, corpulent,—"a rosy aunt of purple cheer." Wallowing in an easy-chair at an open window, fanning and panting, we found the good lady. She looked the impersonation of good-nature in distress, like the hippopotamus in the dog-days, or a plethoric captain of volunteers at a midsummer field-day.

"Donald at last!" she cried, her face radiant at once; "I thought you had forgotten me altogether."

"Here I am at last, aunt; I've not been to see you for an age, but to make up for it, I've not only come myself, but brought my double; so this ought to count for two visits. Let me introduce my particular friend, Captain Burridge."

"I am delighted to see you both; but dear me! it's very odd—isn't it? very striking, I mean—is it noticed?—the likeness between you?"

"Noticed, my dear aunt! It has been a source of great confusion and endless mistakes; and as to its being noticed, it's been alluded to in the *Times* and *Punch* has been on it two or three times," said I, as usual irresistibly provoked by my aunt's power of wondering to minister to her taste in that direction.

Burridge, taking, as he thought, his cue from me, ventured to remark, looking guilty, "It was mentioned in the House the other day."

"Indeed!" cried my aunt. "How was that?"

"Oh! quite incidentally," said I, distrusting Burridge's powers in this line of art; "but it shows you how notorious the thing is. I believe the Queen wishes to have us photographed as the Corsican brothers. For my part, I hate such publicity."

"Why?" cried aunt Blogg; "I think it's delightful: it makes you the fashion—everybody knows about you."

"Oh, we've had enough of that, Adolphus! haven't we? One soon tires of being a lion."

"It *is* so *very* odd I haven't heard of this before," said my aunt; "yet I was at the Mansion House ball t'other night, and had a long talk with lady St. Ubbs, who is *quite* in the *beau monde*, and she never mentioned it."

"Is Lady St. Ubbs in society?" I inquired, superciliously. "I never met her—did you, Dolly?"

"I can't say I ever did; but then I'm not much about, you know."

"No; but wherever you *do* go is always in the first flight" (a piece of intelligence which seemed to surprise my friend a good deal), "and either you or I must have met her if *she* had the *entrée*. I'm afraid, aunt, Lady St. Ubbs is not in *our* set;" and I spoke as if, with every wish to make the best case for my aunt's friend, my conscience compelled me to bring in this damnatory verdict against her ladyship.

"Dear me!" said the innocent old lady, with unconscious satire, "she talks as much about fine people as you do, and seems to know them."

"Ah, aunt! we mustn't believe everything everybody says; for my part, the more I hear a man talk about swells, unless he is notoriously one himself" (and I implied by my manner that this was my predicament), "the less I believe him to know about them."

"Oh Donald! bless me, I quite forgot!—talking of grandees, have you seen any more of that beautiful bewitching Lady ——?"

"Excuse me, aunt, the subject is unpleasant to me; and talking of lions, they have appetites you know, at feeding-time. Are you going to give us any luncheon?"

"To be sure, my dear; it was announced before you came in: let us go down."

"The likeness is very great, I must say," said my aunt, when we were seated at luncheon; "but you'll forgive an aunt for saying, Captain Burridge, that it's not a compliment to Donald."

Now why should a thoroughly good-natured person, if ever so much an aunt, say a thing like this? it can please nobody, and is most likely to give mortal offence to somebody; yet nothing is commoner with ladies of a certain age and class than remarks of the sort in favour of their own kith and kin. Why?

Burridge was insensible about his personal appearance, and it fell harmless upon him. "I'm quite aware, ma'am" (he would call my aunt "ma'am"), "that it's a great compliment to me; but just at present I feel I have a better chance with Donald than usual."

"How do you mean?"

"I mean that, looking so haggard and ill and miserable as he is doing, of course his beauty suffers," replied Burridge, who having vainly endeavoured by telegraph to dissuade me from any active participation in the meal, was now cutting out a line for himself.

"Ill and haggard!" cried my aunt, "I vow I don't see it; he's looking as rosy and well as I ever saw him; I don't think I remember him with such a colour."

Nor is it likely she should; he who has soldiered a hot summer at Aldershot, and has been exposed to the daily dust and sun of that awful Campus Martius—the Long Valley—may remember what his complexion was. To me the sun had been very unmerciful: my nose, which was of a prominent boldness, had been transformed by its action to the semblance of a red-hot poker; and for the rest of my face, there was only one streak of white in it across the upper forehead, marking the line of the forage-cap. You seldom see a more complete picture of health than an Aldershot man in summer, and I was an exaggerated specimen of the type.

"As to his colour, ma'am," cried Dolly, "that's hectic."

"Hectic! what, his nose too?"

"Hectic, ma'am, decidedly," insisted Dolly, gravely. "The doctor said so last night to me when we were consulting about his symptoms; 'he's as hectic as the —— as possible—nose and all,' were the doctor's very words. Don't interrupt me, Donald: we're all very well easy about him down there, ma'am; he conceals his symptoms, but he can't deceive us: there's something far wrong, frightful blue dev—, I beg your pardon, ma'am—great depression—mutterings—want of sleep—want of appetite—he's eaten nothing but ship biscuit and cold tea for a fortnight—and—and a baked potato, at the colonel's urgent request, *once*, last Sunday. Yes, you're going prodigies with the cold pie, and my aunt remarked it), dear fellow—because appetite: don't give way to it, my dear fellow—think of the reaction; the colonel says it's the lungs, the regiment think it's the liver, I say it's the heart, the doctor says it's all three, induced by anxiety and distress. Pray speak seriously to him—exert your authority, ma'am, for he neglects *our* advice." And Burridge concluded his lengthy and spirited effort by a profusion of furtive winks at me. My poor aunt looked fairly puzzled. On one side sat the mendacious dragoon slowly uttering his dismal report; on the other sat I—the patient—hale and hearty, stout and rubicund, eating as it became a lion.

"What does this mean, Donald?" faltered the good lady. "What is the matter?"

"Oh! nothing, aunt; only a delusion of Burridge's—a joke of his;" for I could not bring myself to support the clumsy romance of my friend.

"There, ma'am, that's the way he goes on: we can make nothing of him, and if you can't I don't see what's to happen. More pie? that's only to deceive you, ma'am; remember yourself, Donald—think of the nausea. Did you take the palpitation drops before starting?"

"No, I didn't: what nonsense you talk!"

"Ah! I see I must have a serious conversation with him," said my aunt, now convinced there was something wrong.

"Thank you, ma'am," said Dolly, fervently; "it's the only thing that can save him."

Luncheon being ended, we returned to the drawing-room; and here, remembering I had an urgent letter to write, I asked my aunt to let me do so. "And meantime," I said, "you might show Captain Burridge your collection of curiosities."

"With all my heart," said the good lady. "Will you come into the ante-room, Captain Burridge? not that I have anything worth exhibiting."

My aunt's collection was certainly not of special interest, though, notwithstanding her disclaimer, she looked upon it as a British Museum in miniature. There was the sword of a sword-fish, the one or two inevitable cases of South American stuffed birds, an ostrich's egg, a canoe-paddle, some coins, a spurious autograph of Mary Queen of Scots, a Bible that had (not) belonged to Oliver Cromwell, bits of the wrappings of a mummy, &c. &c. &c.; but the principal gem of the collection was—rather a Byronian one, it must be confessed—a human skull. And here I must mention, that at the time she made uncle Blogg the happiest of men, my aunt was a widow. My uncle was Number Two. As to Number One there was a slight historic haziness. My aunt alluded to him but in a general way to the world, and not often; but when she did, she spoke of him as "the General." He died at the age of twenty-three, and his miniature, in a nondescript uniform, enriched her museum. Gazing, as a boy, on that work of art, I used to think that promotion must have gone very fast in those days, and even went so far as to examine history for some record of the splendid deeds which had won, thus early, his exalted rank for General Hanks—but in vain. At last an uncle of mine, whom I was always badgering on the subject, inconsiderately lost his temper, and remarked as to the deceased warrior, "General! general, be hanged! no more a general than my grocer is: he was a deputy-assistant-commissary-general—a grade inferior to that of an ensign, or rather no grade at all—and his greatest exploit was purveying rum and pork to a small force sent out against some savages somewhere—and, by the by, I believe the said savages ate him at last."

This was a terrible blow to me, as in my childish reveries General Hanks had figured as a sort of Bayard—habitually mounted on a white charger, with flowing mane and distended nostrils, always at full gallop—the warrior's head adorned with a tremendous plume of white feathers, which marked by their presence where the carnage was thickest, &c. &c. &c.

I'm not going to say that the skull was the skull of my mythical hero; but let aunt Blogg describe it herself, as overhead by me sitting at my letter. I had heard it a hundred times before, of course, with a hundred varieties. Burridge affected a deep interest in the museum, and questioned my aunt about everything. At last they came to the skull.

"A skull!" cried Burridge.

"Yes," said my aunt, exulting in that her hour had come, "a skull—neither more nor less."

"Real or sham?" inquired Adolphus.

"Oh! a real human skull, sir; feel it."

"So it is—how nasty!"

"And yet," says my aunt, "it is the relique of a handsome man."

"Was he, was he a relative?"

"No, sir; you see before you the skull of the great Mingery-ghe-Pidgery, Chief of the Dogs-eared Indians. His name means 'Scalper-of-the-wind,'—an awful name, is it not?"

"Terrific. Was he a great dab at scalping, then?"

"Yes, sir; he scalped everything he came across—with one exception," added my aunt, dropping her voice mysteriously.

"I'm glad I never met him," said Burridge; "but who was the fortunate exception?"

"It's quite a little romance," simpered my aunt according to a formula I knew but too well; "but you wouldn't care to hear it, I'm sure?"

"Indeed, ma'am, I should like nothing so much—I delight in horrible stories."

"Well, this is not *horrible*, exactly; it's thrilling and exciting, certainly. You see my first husband, General Hanks, was employed on the Indian frontier against the Redskins. I accompanied him in all his campaigns, and shared his wigwam in front of the army. The Indians are a stealthy acute race" (this was a stereotyped phrase which always made me laugh), "and their spies may have been said to live in our midst. The great Mingery himself, on one occasion, reconnoitred in person, and saw me through a chink in the wigwam. I was but a girl then, Captain, and I'm an old woman now, so I may say without vanity that I was a very pretty girl." Burridge made a sort of gurgling sound at this, apparently to indicate that the present tense was still applicable. "Oh no, sir! I'm past vanity now; but then it was different, and I was, as I say, a pretty girl; and the great Mingery, seeing me through the chink, fell desperately in love with me, and determined to carry me off.

"The General was away foraging at the time. In the silence of the night Mingery and his crew crept up to the wigwam, scalped seven soldiers and my lady's maid, and carried me off in a swoon into the thickets. I am bound to say that he treated me with great politeness. He spoke perfect English, and as soon as I came round proposed marriage very deferentially. As well as my fears would permit, I pointed out to him that I was already married to the General. 'I laugh,' he said, majestically—'I laugh at his white nose; nevertheless, since your slightest wish is my law, the barrier shall be removed at once. Here, Swashee-Boshee!' he said to a gigantic savage, 'shoo yourself with the west wind, and travel towards the sunrise; take lightning in your right hand, and scalp me this son of the Pale-faces who stands between Mingery and bliss!' Swashee-Boshee uttered a horrible war-cry, and dashed into the forest, brandishing his tomahawk. I immediately fainted, and remained in that condition the greater part of the day. Whenever I had a gleam of consciousness I saw Mingery standing about thirty yards off, playing a wild air on a tin whistle, which I believe is the first part of their marriage ceremony. But towards evening a sudden shouting arose, and the trampling of feet; and just as I opened my eyes I saw Mingery, with the whistle still between his lips, give a spasmodic leap into the air, turn a complete somersault, and light on the ground in a heap—a heap which adorned the back of his head. He was shot through the nape of the skull, Captain—there's the very hole, you see. Then the soldiers closed in, and there was scalping and bayonetting for a good half-hour, for the tribe had rushed from their ambush on the approach of the troops. My poor General fell a victim——"

"What! did they scalp the General?" cried Burridge, with great enthusiasm.

"No, he fell a victim to a fever contracted that day from malaria and nervous excitement, and died three weeks after. But he decapitated Mingery, and brought his skull home with him, and had it cured by the doctor——"

"What! galvanised? did he grin and chatter horribly?"

"No, no—I mean boiled and scraped; and the General told me, almost with his last breath, to preserve it as a memorial—and so I have, you see. And my poor Blogg used to say, in his laughing way, that he was jealous of the skull—and that's its history."

That my aunt had some sort of a foundation for the tale I never doubted. In its present stage of development, however, I suspect it would hardly have been recognised by any of the actors in the drama it professed to chronicle. But then five-and-forty years' constant wear and tear! what anecdote of mortal man could preserve its identity through such a test? I heard Burridge expressing his delight with the tale, and also his opinion that we mustn't be too hard on the Scalper-of-the-wind, as he (Burridge) could easily see that the temptation to abduct must have been almost irresistible. I heard my aunt evidently in a state of delight, disallow extenuating circumstances to the deceased savage; and then they passed on to other objects. I became engrossed with my letter; but at its conclusion I was aware that there was silence in the ante-room—or, at least, that it was only broken by a rapid and confidential whispering.

Presently my aunt emerged, and said "Donald, I'm ashamed to trouble you, but would you do me a great favour?"

"Certainly, aunt; what is it?"

"I have a large sum of money (£300), which has been paid to me this forenoon. I don't like keeping so much in the house; would you mind taking it to the bank in Pall Mall for me? I'm ashamed to trouble you, and drive you away when you've come to see me."

"I'll be delighted, of course; but it will do as we go back to the Club, won't it?"

"No, that's just it; the bank will be closed: pray take a cab, and come back as quick as ever you can."

She handed me the notes, and I departed.

On my return, in about half an hour, Burridge was not there; he had remembered an engagement, my aunt said, but would meet me at the Club.

"I have taken quite a fancy to him," she went on; "so simple and nice and gentlemanlike—and then he is so like you, Donald," My aunt's manner was very flattery; there was something in the wind evidently.

"He has a great affection for you, d

THE BIRCH IN THE BOUDOIR.

(Saturday Review, Jan. 30.)

ANOTHER step has been taken in the onward march of feminine aggression. On all sides the fortress in which masculine presumption has so long been entrenched is now assailed, and one by one the outworks are falling. That hideous old superstition of the supremacy of man having once been denied, and his claims to an exclusive use of any virile properties, from brains to breeches, having once been vitiated, it is astonishing to see how rapidly the whole social and political fabric which has been constructed on that foundation is tumbling to pieces. Man's monopoly of cigars, of clubs of the pulpit, of the liberal professions of sports, of academical life, and of the franchise having each of them been more or less successfully infringed, one might almost have been inclined to fancy that there was little else left which woman could grudge him; that he had been stripped of every shred of his ancient encroachments and that, except the trifling and accidental distinctions of sex and of bodily strength, there was now really no property and no quality left undisputed which might be said to differentiate the male from the female Briton. But such a conclusion would be premature. There is at least, it seems, one more great privilege, one more time-honoured custom, which the male inhabitants of this country have been used to arrogate to themselves, and of the exercise of which there are divers notorious emblems and instruments. The male inhabitants of Great Britain have been hitherto distinguished from their female compatriots as from the inhabitants of most other countries, by the peculiar insular privilege of receiving corporal chastisement at certain stages and in certain conditions of their existence; and indeed, until very recently, it would not have been an inaccurate account of the difference between Englishmen and Englishwomen which described the former as that portion of the community which is, and the latter as that which is not, flogged. It was not likely that women, in their present mood of self-assertion, would long allow such an invidious distinction to remain unchallenged. If the young Englishwoman is to be trained to be in all respects as like as possible to what the young Englishman has been, it is clear that means of discipline and correction similar to those which have in force among men must be brought to bear upon the girls. It was to be expected that before long that should occur which has now, it seems, in fact occurred; that man's monopoly of the birch and the cane, as instruments of training or education, should be attacked in the same way as his monopoly of the academy, the pulpit, and the franchise that a sect of Female Flagellants would arise to swell the numbers of those who are assailing man's empire; and that to the women who wish to preach, the women who wish to graduate, and the women who wish to vote, would shortly be added the women who wish to flog.

That in the year 1869 there should be living in England, and in London, a considerable number of women, moving apparently in good society, and some of them titled, who are in the regular habit of stripping and flogging with birches, apple-twigs, or leather straps, their daughters of thirteen years old and upwards, must appear to foreigners simply incredible, and to most Englishmen very queer. Yet that such is the case is amply proved by a correspondence in the *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine* on the subject of "Flogging Girls," which commenced in August of last year, and which, after having lasted six months and having handled the details of corporal punishment in a style which certainly did not err on the side of too much reserve or delicacy, has at last apparently been brought to a conclusion by a summing up from the conductor of the magazine favourable on the whole to the cause of the flagellants. This correspondence, or "conversazione," as the ladies' periodicals affect to call their agglomerations of rambling queries and epistles on any topic which happens to interest their patrons, from best methods of education to best methods of removing superfluous hair, shows that there are in England many women—some of them declared by the conductor of the *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine* to be "ladies of title, and well worthy of attention"—who make it a regular practice, "for certain faults," to strip their grown-up girls, and, either by their own hands or by the hands of governesses, to inflict upon them severe floggings. Nor is this all. Some of these ladies are downright enthusiasts for the birch and the taws. They seem to glory in the privilege of thrashing their girls. They give faithful representations, carefully drawn from the life, of their own pet mode of conducting the operation. The preliminaries, the place of execution—sometimes a bed-room, sometimes a boudoir—the instrument of torture, the behaviour of the victim before, during, and after the infliction of the flogging, in short the most minute details of the entire process, are described with that graphic force which some women exhibit when writing on a subject which powerfully interests and excites them. These writers do not even take the line of apologizing for the inhumanity, or of endeavouring to palliate the shame, which must be involved in the process of stripping and flogging a girl of fifteen or sixteen years old. On the contrary, some of them who seem to have a sort of mission for propagating the doctrine of flogging girls, are most keen in recommending means whereby the pain may be made as severe and the shame as overwhelming to the sufferer as possible. Thus for example, a "Mother of a Family" who evidently belongs to this class of enthusiasts, who says that she was herself flogged "until she was fully fourteen years old," and who, in describing her experiences, occasionally employs a phraseology which is a little too highly spiced to be quoted here, writes:—

> I have my girls' fullest love and confidence; yet I never omit the punishment for certain faults. At the same time it causes hardly an hour's intermission of our happy intercourse. It is of course inflicted in strict privacy, and without anger or scolding. A short while ago I tested both plans in the case of a niece, a girl of thirteen, who was placed under my control in my house. She had been reared on the "moral force" plan, and was as bold and disobedient a child as could be met with. For a month I tried the moral plan, but in vain. At length I resolved to see what the rod would do; and, taking her with me one day after gross misconduct into a secluded room, I lectured her kindly and gently on her behaviour, and finished by telling her that, as all other means had failed, I would now give her a sound whipping. She was much dismayed, as I can guess; but seeing I was calm and I determined I was, she quietly submitted, and I gave her what some American friends call "a spanking," sharp, short, and effectual. From that day the greatest change has been visible in her; and though four months have elapsed, I have found it necessary to repeat the operation only twice.

Only twice! and does this enthusiastic flagellant, in whom the disposition to flog appears to be a congenital or inherited habit, really think that three floggings in the course of four months are a small allowance for a young lady in her fourteenth year? Would a Harrow boy of the same age consider it a small allowance? What would a Wykehamist in the Fifth Book think of being "bibled" or "scrubbed" at the rate of nine times a year? But then Wykehamists and Harrovians are not, if we may judge from the lamentations and complaints of parents and teachers in the *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine* so unruly, so insubordinate, and so generally incorrigible as young ladies aged from thirteen to eighteen. Thus one poor parent, after describing the failure of an attempt to educate girls under the "no-personal-chastisement system," says:—

> Their progress was so unsatisfactory, and their general conduct so insubordinate and unladylike, that I yielded to the reiterated solicitations of the governess, and consented to her introducing the rod. One was accordingly procured, and at her suggestion it was made of soft pliable leather, cut into long narrow thongs at one end, which she assured me produced intense pain with little or no injury to the person. I directed the governess to inflict upon each of them a most severe whipping, which was arranged to take place in her boudoir immediately after evening prayer. The eldest was first taken to her dressing-room and prepared for the rod, and then conveyed to the boudoir by the governess, who also once administered the discipline. The younger one was then prepared and received a wholesome flagellation. These whippings were administered *sopra dorsum nudum* (*sic*), the delinquents being tightly strapped to an ottoman during the castigation; at the conclusion of which they had to kiss the rod and thank the governess, when they were permitted to retire. Since then there has been a most marked improvement in their behaviour, and the progress made in their studies has been truly gratifying. It is now nearly nine months since one had to be corrected in this manner, although the rod is yet occasionally applied to the palms of their hands when they are negligent.

At the commencement of this discussion on the art and mystery of flagellation, it appeared that there was a large number of fair aspirants to initiation in the mystery who were extremely ignorant of its most elementary details. Very numerous and very various inquiries as to the best instrument, as to the best means of making or procuring it, and as to the best mode of applying it when procured, appear to have poured in upon the editor such as it might have perplexed even Orbilius himself to have answered satisfactorily. But the editor was equal to the occasion. He availed himself of the assistance of some persons of his own sex, who had experience of the flogging of boys; and their teachings, backed by the extreme keenness and eagerness to learn which the patronesses of the magazine exhibited, have caused a most rapid and astonishing advance in the developments of the doctrine and discipline of this new Society for the Whipping of Young Women. The following six principles may be said to be definitely adopted by the Society:—1. So long as girls are under their parents' protection there is practically no limit of age, short of twenty-one years, beyond which they may not be profitably flogged. "Even at the age of eighteen," cries one enthusiastic mother, "I will administer corporal chastisement;" while another says that she inflicts this discipline "regardless of the age of the offender, who, if she behaves like a child, must expect to be treated as one." 2. The flogging of a girl should always be effective; and it is so in proportion as it produces shame and pain. 3. With the view of producing shame, it is desirable that the sufferer's sisters should be present at the operation. 4. For similar reasons, and also in order to obviate resistance, it may be well to summon the attendance of the servants:—

> On the first occasion [says a lady who signs herself a "Lover of the Rod"] on which your girls show disobedience and want of respect for their mother, order all three up to your bedroom, to wait till you come. I would keep them all three waiting in suspense, as not comprehending your intentions. Then I would provide myself with a good birch rod or cane (a cane is very severe), go up stairs, shut the doors, and at once tell the eldest one you are going to give her a flogging. Doubtless she will feel much astonished, and very indignant; but if you are firm, and threaten to call in the servants to help you, she will submit. There must be shame as well as pain in this; but she has deserved both, in my opinion; and one such punishment in the presence of her two sisters will do everything.

With the view of producing pain the sufferer must be unflinchingly stripped. This principle was, after some hesitation, finally settled in the last number of the magazine, on the authority of an old gentleman who affirmed that "during his school career it was his duty, as junior King's Scholar, to purchase and apply all the birch rods of the college," who says that in choosing the instrument "salutary care must be taken to purchase rods with *good buds*, the handles being about the thickness of the wrist," and who "warns perplexed mothers that any interposition of underclothing materially interferes with the efficiency of the operation." The sixth rule states how and where the rod is to be applied. The discussion of this question does not appear to have presented the least difficulty to the conductors or the contributors of this magazine. They have treated this topic with a freedom and fearlessness of expression which is justified by one correspondent on the ground that "the *Englishwoman's Magazine* is written for women only," and which we may therefore suppose represent, in the opinion of that correspondent, the genuine esoteric or after-dinner style of ladies' conversation. The reader is not likely to feel much desire to intrude into the mysteries of such a conversation; and, besides, enough has already been said to show how rapid a progress has been made since the summer by this new sect of female flagellants in the organization and propagation of their doctrines.

The French Commissioners who recently reported to the Emperor on our Public Schools express their astonishment that our great Head-Masters, with their huge salaries, their extensive learning, their high reputation, their dignified social position, and their good prospects of seats in the House of Lords, should condescend to use the birch; and they declare their conviction that the custom will soon die out. It seems plain from what has been written during the last six months in the *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*, that if the English Head-Masters do abandon the custom of flogging, it will be enthusiastically maintained by English mothers and their governesses. Is it possible that before long the only creatures in Europe, besides cattle, that are flogged will be English criminals and English girls? Or is the whole of this amazing correspondence fictitious? Is it nothing more than an elaborate and vulgar hoax? Have "Materfamilias," the "Marchioness," the "Perplexed Mother," and the other "Lovers of the Rod" no existence out of the fertile brain of the conductor of the *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*? One of these two hypothesis must be true; and it is hard to say which of them is the more preposterous.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(c.l. *signifies the dates when vessels commenced loading.*)

FOR LONDON.

1042 Earl Russell, Sargent—Bell, Ventz, & Lucius.
632 Lady Macdonald, Kennedy—Sir C. Forbes & Co. [c.l. Jan. 19
1032 Windsor Castle, Douglas—R. Steuart & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033 Aaron Brown, Harley—Lawrence & Co
862 Ambrose, Carvell—Stenhouse & Co.
1831 American (s), Baker—G. F. Fim & Co. [c.l. Jan. 9
1249 Arundel, Symons.
1282 Ashgrove, Kor—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Jan. 29
1348 Ashgrove, Fullerton—Rennie, Scovell, & Co. [c.l. Dec. 9
1378 Atmosphere, Oram—Sir Charles Forbes & Co. [c.l. Jan. 18
1155 Aurora, Walker—The Dubash. [c.l. Dec. 15
1468 Birmingham, Caroline—C. Muncherjee. [c.l. Dec. 7
1027 Bonnie Dundee, Connor—H. Bomanjee, Touche, & Co.
1011 Braunstone, Nickels—Stenhouse & Co.
1267 British Consul, Garratt—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Jan. 21
1199 British India, Tauzer—R. Steuart & Co.
1172 British Viceroy, Peterson—R. Stuart & Co. [c.l. Jan. 27
1200 Colombo, McMillen—Sir C. Forbes & Co. [c.l. Jan. 10
1496 Dreadnought, Scott—Rennie, Scovell, & Co. [c.l. Jan. 25
1103 Eastern Belle, Bride—M. Nusserwanjee & Co. [c.l. Jan. 11
2321 Edinburgh, Logan—E. Bates & Co. [c.l. Jan. 25
1010 Erie, Raisbeck—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 6
1175 Evelyn, Boag—Edward Bates & Co. [c.l. Dec. 9
1206 Fernain, Gaine—W. Cooper.
1446 Glenlyon, McIntyre—Rennie, Scovell, & Co. [c.l. Jan. 13
1450 Greyhound, Jackson—The Captain. [c.l. Nov. 11
1299 Hannah Lay, Black—A. C. Brice & Co.
1117 Helen Scott, Gribble—Coupland & Co.
1788 Indian Chief, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.
1198 John Elliott, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 1
1238 Macedon, Withycombe—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Dec. 10
1000 Mallory, Kerr—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co. [c.l. Nov. 6
1054 May Queen, Ross—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee & Co. [c.l. Jan. 11
1636 Melbourne, Symington—Edward Bates & Co. [c.l. Jan. 11
1127 Mic Mac, Robinson—John Farrar & Co.
1354 Minerva, Turner—Sir C. Forbes & Co. [c.l. Jan. 26
1284 North, Wyllie—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.
569 Northumbria, Knight—Robinson & Co.
1198 Ophelia, Strickland—Wallace & Co.
1290 Parsee, Fergusson—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1528 Pearl of India, Osborne—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1185 Pride of the Port, Jordan—Bomanjee, Touche, & Co.
1154 Queen of the Lakes, Scobie—Volkart Brothers.
703 Romulus, Needham—Jefferson, Campbell, & Co.
1444 Rothesay, Main—W. Nicol & Co.
1354 Sir John Mandeville, Greig—Remington & Co. [c.l. Jan. 12
1089 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee. [c.l. Jan. 11
995 Tangier, McNabb—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee & Co.
947 Templar, Rogers—Tudor Co.
1170 Thomas Seddon, Mesnard—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1193 Thunderbolt, Hore—Coupland & Co.
1673 Toftcombs, Russell—W. Nicol & Co.
1225 Western Belle, Montgomery—Lawrence & Co. [c.l. Dec. 15
1147 White Jacket, Johnson—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co. [c.l. Dec. 10

FOR HAVRE.

551 Chacma, Europe—Passmore, Smith, & Co.
990 City of Brussels, Auld—W. Nicol & Co.
990 City of Madras, Graham—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Jan. 27
509 David Malcolm, Dentone—Stenhouse & Co. [c.l. Jan. 25
766 Golden Eagle, Muir—Cowasjee Manockjee.
878 Lima, Opdall—Jules Siegfried & Co.
784 Martlen, Fife—Volkart Brothers.
1359 Niagara, Fry—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1164 Robinson Crusoe, Hogg—Fir'ay, Scott, & Co. [c.l. Jan. 23
1119 Talisman, Bartlett—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Jan. 26

FOR MAURITIUS.

460 Mary Mildred, Story—Jairaz Peerbhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

1032 Castine Lynch, Purcar.

FOR COCHIN.

Dannah Letchimy—Nacoda.
97 Kesrata Rooderin, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee. [c.l. Jan. 29
131 Mohideenbux, Nacoda.
168 Sultan Basha, Nacoda.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1393 Benares, Noyes.
674 Hindostan, Rennie—M. Mahomed Suffee.
1143 Premier, Merithew—Tudor Co.
1237 Sattara (s), Beyts—B. L. S. N. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

352 Aguia, Santors—Somjeebhoy Varan.
1646 Orissa (s), Babot—P. & O. Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

1280 Sibcria, Pierce—H. B. Thomas & Co.

FOR ADEN & SUEZ.

1276 Carnatic (s), Coleman—P. & O. Co.
1909 Golconda (s), Blake—P. & O. Co.
1494 Krishna (s), Bonfellow—B. & B. S. S. Co.
2200 Magdala, Thompson—B. & B. S. S. Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

585 Rosalie, Nelson—Passmore, Smith & Co.
1199 Royal Family, Berryman—Stenhouse & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

582 Anna, Bazana—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

310 Futtay Sultan, Grag—H. J. Noor Mahomed.

FOR KURRACHEE.

837 Marquard Family, Questa—Mirza Cajum.

FOR RANGOON.

534 Annie, Baker—Wallace & Co.
1138 Beeston Castle, Doyle—Volkart Brothers.
582 Gloucester, Boucher—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.
638 London, Hayter—Wallace & Co.
943 Trirel, Morgan—The Captain's order.

FOR JUDDAH.

594 Bombay Castle (s), Coates—A. Hubibbhoy.
810 Fatha Shah, Allen, Nacoda—H. J. N. Mahomed.
397 Muckee, Nacoda—G. Lafond

FOR BANGKOK.

563 Faiz Allum, Kneen—Abdool K. A. Rymon.

NOT FIXED.

Admed Bux—Nacoda.
1202 Marie, Beckstone—Remington & Co.
1193 Astracan, Wilson—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co
419 Atalanta, Green—Hajee Zenell Abadeen.
1319 Bayard, Jackson—W. Nicol & Co.
1603 Bebar (s), Perrins—P. & O. Co.
1276 Benefactress, Gibbs—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
700 Birkby, Garratt—W. Nicol & Co.
1503 Bombay (s), Baker—P. & O. Co.
246 Charles, Ovens—Owen & Okell.
1001 Charlotte, Oalls—Sir Charles Forbes.
623 Clara, Innes—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1033 Crusader, Gronsund—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1186 Bombay (s), Baker—P. & O. Co.
246 Charles, Ovens—Owen & Okell.
1001 Charlotte, Oalls—Sir Charles Forbes.
623 Clara, Innes—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1033 Crusader, Gronsund—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1239 Dilharree, Bisetti—W. Nicol & Co.
1659 Dacca (s), Hutchinson—B. I. S. N. Co.
Eagle, Nacoda.
764 Elcano, Rees—Reinhart—W. Nicol & Co.
1092 Eumenides, Tramar—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
690 Euphrates (s), Hibbert—B. I. S. N. Co.
993 Evening Star, Harley—H. Thavur & Co.
994 Fleur de Lis, Thomson—Remington & Co.
1094 Glencora, Aberdin—W. Nicol & Co.
477 Good Success, Hadsurd—H. Thavur & Co.
Hamido—Nacoda.
595 Hydaspes, Page—C. N. Cama.
575 Japan (s), Lemon—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
284 John & Mary, Grey.
1650 John Steuart.
1023 Khorrasan, Wilson—Lyon & Co.'
1112 Kooria Mooria, Bale—W. Nicol & Co.
375 Lord Clyde (s), Moylan—Chunder Ramjee.
Mali—Nacoda.
913 Medway, Rogers—W. Nicol & Co.
1078 Merwanjee Framjee, Pike—Lyon & Co.
1241 Mistress of the Seas, McKenzie—S. H. Cama.
983 Noel, Burgalet—H. B. Touche & Co.
1183 Pegasus, Cornwell—The Captain's order.
Persian Merchant, Scheel.
1212 Prince Oscar, Long—L. A. & A. Co.
Prince of Wales, Nacoda.
1003 Proserpine, Brogger.
R. Hamed, Nacoda.
705 Renny, Moses—The Captain.
1283 Royal Alexandra, Browning—W. Cooper.
1491 Salsette (s), Farish—P. & O. Co.
1133 Sam Mendel, Murdoch—Coupland & Co.
561 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Thompson—B. C. & R. S. Co.
999 Sophia Joakim, Singen—W. Nicol & Co.
934 St. Bernard, McDermott—Ruttonjee Eduljee.
1039 St. Fillans, Nelson—Remington & Co.
455 Tilly (s), Platts.
1115 Tivoli, Loutill—W. Nicol & Co.
812 Univalled, Hodgcock—E. Bates & Co.
830 Victoria, Bridge—H. M. Seedick.
680 William Bitson, Brough—Stenhouse & Co.
538 William Stewart, Cock.
1402 Yorrick, Kingcome.

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Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on he Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 18th February 1869.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK
(Limited). Established in India 1844.

Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—
Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Lahore.
LONDON BANKERS—Union Bank of London.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not at any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4	ditto.
12	ditto	6	ditto.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and ondon Bank (Limited), or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
" IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
" " —The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed on sums under one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street.
London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2/1 per Rupee

4	do.	2s. "
3	do.	1/11 "
2	do.	1/11 "
1	do.	1/11 11/16 "
On demand		1/11 "
On Scotland		1/11 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th February, 1869.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency on Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London (on City Bank) at 2s. 0 1/d. per Rupee.

6 months' sight	at 1s. 11 15/16d.	"
4 do.	at 1s. 11d.	"
3 do.	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 11 11/16d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 11d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	"

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts interest will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,		3	per cent
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 28th January 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital	£928,200
Paid-up Capital	£464,100
Reserve Fund	£ 38,000

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND,
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.			
"	6	"	5 "
"	12	"	6 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th October 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—
At a Meeting of the Bombay Bench of Justices, on the 22nd ultimo, Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner, remarked as follows:—

"He had now 700 Kerosine Lamps" (referring to our Lamps) "and by and bye they would have more." He also said that "when the Municipality had more Kerosine Lamps on hand they "could intimate to the Gas Company to take their burning materials out of the Municipality's Lamps, for the Municipality "could supply themselves from Kerosine."

The above very valuable testimony as to the advantages of Kerosine over Gas, or any Oil extant, has been corroborated by other Municipalities we have supplied with Lamps during the past year.

The Commissary General of the Army has also reported favourably upon those Lamps for Barrack lighting.

In fact for any out-door lighting where a light is required, that neither wind or rain effects, or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c. this Lamp is invaluable. The cost of maintaining these Lights is less than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and very much less than Gas.

Further particulars may be had on application to the undersigned, who have large shipments of Kerosine Oil Street Lamps in progress, both Overland and via the Cape.

FARNHAM & Co.

2, Apollo Street, Bombay, 1st January 1869.

FOR SALE.

FRESH! FRESH!! GIG or DOG CART
HARNESS, just imported by Overland Mail.

H. R. Baxter begs to inform his patrons and the public of the resh receipt of an Invoice of the above on everlasting plates.

HARRIS'S Leather, Plate, and Steel Stuffs, in great varieties, may be had always of the undersigned.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical Defects; being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 21st October 1868

METAL MART BOREE BUNDER.—
Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.

Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ½ inch Plate Iron.
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, daily expected and orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Fig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Creb Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on p